Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 34. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1826. No. 1880.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 15th Instant,

GLASS bottomed Globe Lamps, Plated Candlesticks, and Shades, Decanters, Salt Cellars, Tumblers, Wine Coolers, and Wall Shades with Pans and Drops.

Silver Teapot and Waiters, Small Blue Table Cloths, Hunting Saddles complete, Spare Saddlery, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

Two Field Officers' Tents.

Meadows Street, 14th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 15th Inst.
At One o'Clock,

A beautiful Essex Cow in Milk.

A beautiful Cape Cow of Lord Charles Somerset's breed, expected to Calve in 4 or 5 Days and is said to give 14 or 15 seers per day when in Milk.

3 Deers of Sorts.

1 Muscat Jackass.

The property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

AND
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE
A FINE BLOOD ARAB,
BROOD MARE,
A HALF BRED
FILLY,
AND A CHESNUT ARAB,
SADDLE HORSE,

Meadows Street, 14th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL,
BY AUCTION,
To-morow the 15th Instant,
TWO ENGLISH
GREY HOUNDS
OF THE FIRST BREED
JUST IMPORTED.

Meadows Street, 14th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

ELEGANT Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, with Silver Gadroon Edges, per pair.....Rs. 250

Plated Liqueur Frame, with three neatly Cut Bottles and 12 Glasses 75

PLATE.

Silver Coffee Urn, Egg Boiler, Small Waiters, and Table Spoons and Forks, at Rs. 1-1-0 per Tola.

Meadows Street, 14th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

AN Invoice of Gentlemen's Blue Muslin Waterproof Cloaks, lined with Turkey Red, each Rupees 30

Stewart, Forty-second, Graham, and Maclean Tartan Cloaks, each 30

Camlet Travelling Bags with Locks.

AND THE FOLLOWING
WATERPROOF
ARTICLES—VIZ.

Blue Muslin lined with Red.
Black Linen lined with Brown.
Double Grey Calico.
Strong Double Canvas.
Double Grey Duck.

Meadows Street, 14th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

REES'S CYCLOPŒDIA, 45 vols. 4to, elegantly bound in Russia, price.....Rs. 800

Barbauld's British Novelist, 50 vols.
Morocco Gilt,..... 300

Smollett's Works, 6 vols. Russia,.. 60

Hume's History of England, 8 vols.
Morocco gilt,..... 120

Illustrated Records of Europe, 1812 to 1815, folio, colored plates,... 35

Goldsmith's Works, 4 vols,..... 50

Seely's Wonders of Elora, Newton on Prophecies, Peveril of the Peak, Kame's Sketches, St. Ronan's Well, The Spae Wife, Three Perils of Woman, &c.

Meadows Street, 14th June 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
THE FOLLOWING,
VALUABLE COLLECTION
OF
LAW BOOKS
FOR SALE
On Commission,
VIZ.

STATUTES and Charters of the East India Company, ... Rs. 60

Bridgman's Index, ...	3 Vols.	60
Burn's Ecclesiastical Law,	4 Do.	60
Barton's Precedents	4 Do.	60
Vessey Junior's Reports	19 Do.	400
Merivale's Do.....	3 Do.	50
Maddoile's Do.....	5 Do,	100
Barnewell & Alderson's Ditto, ...	5 Do.	110
Burrowe's Ditto, ...	5 Do.	60
East's K. B. Reports ..	16 Do.	160
Dumford & East's Reports,.....	8 Do.	100
Mawle and Selvyns Ditto,	5 Do.	60
Moore's Index to Reports of Common Law, ...	2 Do.	60

Comyn on Contracts, Jones on Bailment, Long on Sales, Manning's Index to Nisi Prius, Newland on Contracts, Roberts, on Wills, Park on dower, Montifiere's Commercial and Notarial Precedents, Powell by Coventry on Mortgages, Chitty on Bills, Selwyn's Nisi Prius, Gilbert's Law of distress, Dickenson's Justice, Impey's practice, C. P. and K. B. Atkyn's reports, Brown's Ditto, Veseys Ditto, Swanston's Ditto, Jacob and Walkers Ditto, Simons and Stewart, ditto Carrington and Paynes Chancey Ditto, Cowpers, Ditto Douglas's Ditto, Espinasses Ditto, Dodron's Ditto, Edwards Ditto, Robinson's Ditto.

Meadows Street, 14th June 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 17th Inst.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

The remainder of an Invoice of Scissors.—Two Double Barrelled Guns, with Flint Locks, from Jackson quite new in Mahogany Cases, Complete, Boat Cloaks, several Copies of the World of Fashion, with many Plates, (a new work) small whole length Portraits of H. M. Geo. 4th. Sundry Medical works, belonging to the Estate of a Medical Gentleman deceased.

The following Spare Stores, landed from the H. C. S. City of Edinburgh.

20 Casks of Split Pease, 9 Casks of Flour, and a quantity of Biscuit in Casks and Bags.

Some fine Table Biscuits in Tin Canisters, and Pease in Kegs.

BENGAL PROVISIONS.

Bacon, Mutton Hams, Sides of Mutton, &c. &c.

WESTPHALIA HAMS.

The remainder will be sold to close the account.

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, the 17th Instant.

A SMALL consignment of Superior Soda Water just imported from Calcutta. The Soda Water is *warranted good.*

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE for Sale, Genuine Port Wine, direct from Portugal, imported in Wood, and Bottled in this Country, it is esteemed a light and pleasant Wine.

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

For Sale.

THE Teak Built Ship ELIZA, of 369 71/94 Tons, was built at Java in 1815, of the best Materials. She is under engagement to sail for China in a few days, she has a British Register, and for further particulars and condition of Sale apply to FRAMJEE CAWASJEE.

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

A CARD.

MEYAJEE AHMUDBHOY Has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the presidency and outstations that he has purchased an Invoice of Millinery by the recent arrivals of Ships from Europe and exposed for Sale on Wednesday next the 14th Inst. at his Shop under Messrs. Lugrin and Son consisting of the following, viz.

Ladies Glazed Cambric Bonnets with Trimming Fine Muslin and Book Muslin Ready made Dresses and some unmade with flounces.

Ladies Lace Caps Trimmed and Complete and various other articles for the use of Ladies.

Bombay, 13th June 1826.

Advertisement.

IN consequence of the bad state of the weather, the following Articles will not be exposed for Sale till Monday next.

Monsr. D. ETCHWERRY, Captain of the French Brig Landais, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that he will expose for sale at his shop, in Military Square, on Monday next, a complete investment of French articles, recently imported from Bourdeaux direct, consisting of Millinery, Ribbons, Laces, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Wines of sorts, Champagne, Liqueurs, and several other articles, and as his stay will be but for any short time, he proposes selling his goods at a moderate price, for prompt payment.

Bombay, 14th June, 1826.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF

1826.

TICKETS to be had at the office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

Messrs. Sprague and Co

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have received extensive supplies of Medicines, Drugs, &c comprising the following among numerous other articles, viz.

British Starch, Carraway Seeds, Isinglass, Burmuda Arrow Root, Manna, Camomile Lavender and Elder Flowers, Cold-drawn Castor Oil, Windsor Soap, Violet and plain Hair Powders, Pomatums, Hair Brushes, Prince's Russia Oil, Lavender and Hungary Water, Aromatic Salt of Vinegar, Smelling bottles (rich Cameo), Salad Oil, Soda Seidlitz and Ginger Beer and Lemonade Powders, Peppermint, Lozenges, including Pearls and Brilliants, Fruit Cardialgic and Absorbent ditto.

Also a fresh batch of excellent Soda Water just landing.

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

Advertisement.

ANY Gentleman proceeding to Europe, who will undertake the Medical duties of a Ship, to sail for London on or about the 20th Inst. may have a free passage, and his services otherwise remunerated. Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

For Passage

TO

LONDON

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

DARIUS,

OF 400 TONS,

Captain Thomas Bowen,

WILL Sail on or about the 18th of July.

For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & Co

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

For Passage to London

DIRECT,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MARY ANNE

of 620 Tons,

Capt. T. McDonell,

WILL BE DESPATCHED EARLY IN JULY,

FOR Particulars apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN & SAUNDERS. A Medical Gentleman proceeding to England who will undertake the professional duties on board may have a free passage.

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

For Passage direct

TO

LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING NEW SHIP

ELPHINSTONE

500 TONS,

A. McLean

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail in all June, is built on Sir Robert Sepping's New Plan, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Commander on Board, or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th June 1826.

For Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

DIADEM,

OF 400 TONS,

R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship left the Downs on the 10th March, and may be daily expected. The Diadem is well fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon—For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

Bombay, 14th June, 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of all and singular the Goods & Chattels, Rights and Credits of NOWSHERWANJEE SOHRABJEE late of Bombay Parsee deceased, may be Granted to VEERBOYJEE the Daughter of the said deceased. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 14th day of June 1826.

BROWNE,

(2) PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર • પારશી • નરોરવાંનજી •

શોરાબજી • શ્રી • મુમબઇનો • રેહવા

શી • ઇતો • ફી • વણીનાં • માલ • મીલ

કતનુ • અખતીઆર • નામુ • લેવાશા

રૂં • ફી • મરનારની • છોકરી • નામે •

વીરબાઇજીફ • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • જુ

ડીકેટરની • શ્રપરીમ • કોરટમા • અ

રજ • કીયેાછેજે • મરનેમલે • ફિવાશ

તે • શરવેલાકો • ફેનાં • બાબશતા •

ફોફી • તેનાંવોને • જાહેર • થાઈ *

તા • ૧૪ મી • જુન • ૧૮૨૬

ખુરોન • કોરટનો • વકીલ *

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Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1826. No. 1880.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST JUNE 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 171 of 1826.—The following appointments are sanctioned.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor Richard Garniner to be Conductor vice Nesbitt proceded to Persia.—Date of appointment 28th Feb. 1826.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Henderson, to be conductor vice Westfold deceased—16th May 1826.

No. 172 of 1826.—Mr. A. Weatherhead, Surgeon of the Ship Pyramus, having tendered his services as an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, so long only as his services may be required, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in consideration of the exigencies of the public service, to accept his offer, and accordingly appoints that Gentleman an Acting Assistant Surgeon for Marine duty from this date.

Bambay Castle. 1st June 1826.

No. 173 of 1826.—Assistant Surgeon M. T. Keays, has been appointed from the General Department Assistant Civil Surgeon and also Vaccinator at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1826.

No. 174 of 1826.---An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith, dated Camp Moondra 6th May 1826, re-establishing a Lock Hospital at Bhooj; and appointing Assistant Surgeon McMorris, to the charge, with authority to entertain the usual establishment, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 3d June 1826.

No. 175 of 1826.—An Order by Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Scott, dated Camp Madapoor, 9th March 1826, appointing Lieutenant Shaw, to the charge of the Commissariat with His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons and 3d Troop of Horse Artillery during the march to Kaira is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1826.

No. 176 of 1826---Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Dunbar, Commandant of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is allowed to proceed to Europe on furlough agreeably to the Regulations.

Captain G. J. C. Paul, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furloug to England for three years from the date of his embarkation.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

Lieutenant T. R. Billamore, 1st Crenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. T. Gordon, 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1826.

No. 177 of 1826.—The rank of the undermentioned Cadet for the Artillery, having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. he is permanently posted to the Regiment of Artillery, and dates of Commissions are assigned him as follows:

	Rank as	
	2d Lieut.	1st Lieut.
George Hutt..	15th Oct. 1825.	30th April 1826.

The following Cadets having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ships Thomas Coutts, Duchess of Atholl and Lord Lowther, on the 2d and 4th Instant, and having produced Certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, they are admitted as such from those dates. The Cadets for the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers are promoted to Cornets and 2d Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.

No. 801, Messrs. Charles Forbes Jackson.—arrived on the Ship Thomas Coutts on the 2d June 1826.

1819" Rebert Hillier Richards, Do. do.

Artillery.

783. " Thomas W. Hicks—arrived on the Ship Thomas Coutts, on the 2d June 1826.

759 " John Edward Scott Waring,—arrived on the Ship Duchess of Atholl, on the 4th June 1826.

Engineers.

818 Mr. Walter Scott,—arrived on the Ship Thomas Coutts, on the 2d June 1825.

Infantry.

710. Messrs. Henry John Harrison Christopher.—arrived on the Ship Thomas Coutts, on the 2d June 1826.

772 " Henry Ashe,---arrived on the Ship Thos. Coutts, on the 6th June 1826.

791 " William Temple Conrad Scriven.---Do. do.

792 " Lorne Morshead McIntyre,---Do. do.

796 " Fitzherbert Williams,---Do. do.

798 " John Munro Mitchell,---Do. do.

808 " Gordon Travers Cooke,—Do. do.

810 " Frederick Tevynam,—Do. do.

832 " Glaude Clifton Lucas,—Do. do.

842 " Charles George Graham Munro,—Do. do.

853 " Henry Dolphin,—Do. do.

720 " William Denman,—arrived on the Ship Lord Lowther on the 4th June, 1826.

738 " Frederick Hunter Brown.—arrived on the Ship Duchess of Atholl on the 4th June 1826.

781 " Cairin Threshie,—Do. do.

797 " John William Auld,---Do. do.

799 " John Robinson Frankin Willoughby,—Do. do.

819 " Benjamin Henry Crockett,---Do. do.

824 " William Frome Salmon.---Do. do.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1826.

No. 178 of 1826—Assistant Surgeon Edwards has been appointed in the General Department. Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at Surat.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Marine Department, viz.

Junior Captain Wm. Manwaring, acting Commodore, to be Commodote vice Beaty. resigned.

Junior Captain Wm. Bruce to be a Senior Captain vice Beaty retired.—Date of Rank 10th November 1824.

First Lieutenant D. Anderson, to be a Junior Captain, vice Bruce promoted.—Do. Do,

Second Lieutenant J. McDowall, to be a first Lieutenant vice Anderson promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman Thomas Clendon to be a Second Lieutenant vice NcDowall promoted.—Do. Do.

Junior Captain T. Blast, to be Senior Captain vice Barnes deceased.—Do. 10th Dec. Do.

First Lieutenant John M. Guy, to be a Junior Captain vice Blast promoted.—Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant R. Moresby, to be a first Lieutenant vice Guy promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman George Pilcher, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Moresby promoted,---Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant G, Vernon, to be a first Lieutenant vice Searight deceased.---Do. 27th May 1825.

Senior Midshipman Henry Warry, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Vernon promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman H. N. T. E. Pinching to be a Second Lieutenant vice Armstrong deceased.—Do. 6th July Do.

First Lieutenant G. Herne, to be a Junior Captain, vice Maxfield retired.---Do. 9th July 1825.

Second Lieutenant R. Lloyd, to be a first Lieutenant vice Herne promoted—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman E, Wybard, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Lloyd promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman Hugh Rose, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Davis deceased.---Ditto 15th July Do.

Junior Capiain Philip Maughan, to be a Senior Captain, vice Sealy deceased.---Do. 1st Sept. Do.

First Lieutenant T. K. Terrell, to be a Junior Captain vice Maughan promoted.---Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant Wm. L. Clements, to be a first Lieutenant vice Terrell promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman G. Harvey, to be a Second Lieutenaut vice Clements promoted.---Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant R. Lowe, to be a first Lieut. vice Pratt pensioned.—Do. 28th Oct. Do.

Senior Midshipman W. R. Hayman, to be Second Lieutenant vice Lowe promoted,—Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant Charles Wells, to be a first Lieutenant vice Robinson deceased.---Do. 17th April 1826.

Senior Midshipman A. H. Nott to be a Second Lieut. vice Wells promoted.---Do. Do.

First Lieut. C. F. Grice to be a Junior Capt. vice Herne deceased.---Do. 23d April Do.

Second Lieutenant F. W. Powell to be a first Lieutenant vice Grice promoted.---Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman W. Hodges to be a Second Lieutenant vice Powell promoted—Do. Do.

Second Lieut. Wm. Lowe, to be a first Lieut. vice Powell deceased.---Do. 8th May Do.

Senior Midshipman Alfred S. Williams to be a Second Lieut. vice Lowe promoted—Do. Do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL.
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th June 1826.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

9TH JUNE 1826.

Mr. W. Newnham, Secretary with the Honorable the Governor.

Mr. W. H. Wathen, Persian Secretary with the Honorable the Governor.

Mr. D. Greenhill, to take charge of the Secret, Political and Military Departments during the absence of the Chief Secretary.

Mr. A. Steel, Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Judicial, General, and Marine Departments during the absence of Mr. Newnham.

Mr. W. Clerk to conduct the duties of Persian Secretary to Government during the absence of Mr. Wathen.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR

Observing in the account you published of *the* Elephant, that his flesh was highly approved by the curious in viands, I doubt not, that it will shortly become one of the first dishes, at the tables of those who can afford so great a luxury. City feasts will surely never be without it; Patriotic dinners, and those eaten for the benefit of charitable institutions, will scarcely be behind; while Peers, Princes, and Kings, will have their Elephant preserves, that a new sport may delight the hunter, and heighten the epicures new relish, by classing it with game; & without much risk from the poachers wire and game-bag I should imagine.

But the greatest advantages of this new discovery will be, the trade of Elephants from Indian ports, particularly *Bombay*; and raising the reputation of Englishmen as men of taste, far above the conceited French, who think that all the world must yield to them in refinement of palate. No such a treat Sir as an Elephant mentioned in the *Nouvel Almanach des Gourmands*. M. de Perigord never thought of such a thing. The Romans, with all *their* classical refinement, never could get beyond a Boar dressed whole, which Juvenal calls *Animal propter convivia natum*, and Horace mentions frequently. Now Sir, if a *swine* was held in such esteem, as to merit so great a distinction, what might not be said of the Elephant? particularly a young one dressed as a sucking pig, and holding a Cocoanut tree in his mouth: the effect would be fine as a center dish, and any hopeful pet master, might then be indulged with a seat on his neck as Mahout, instead of riding a saddle of mutton, of which I have heard. The feet would make admirable pettitoes for the young Ladies to nibble, the crisp tail would be a fine delicacy for Grandmama, and the brains of an animal so celebrated for sagacity and docility, might be distributed with considerable advantage amongst the junior male branches of a family, particularly if intended for those services in which the latter qality is becoming every day more in request.

NAT NEWFANGLE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.

Being one of the residents in the Town, I daily experience and witness the great inconvenience, often accompanied with danger, in passing through the confined entrances to our over crowded City. Surely some regulation might be adopted to ensure safety, if it be not advisable to increase the number of Gateways, or widen the few already in existence.

People passing even in carriages, are not without sereous apprehensions, while those in palkees are still more perilously situated; and parents never send their children out, but with fear and trembling.

Your's
A.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs.per 100 Madra
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JUNE 1826.

The inconvenience complained of by our correspondent A, is generally felt. We have received many letters on the same subject, and may have incurred censure by neglecting to publish them. But when the great improvements in public roads, the tanks, and many other works connected with general accommodation and mercantile convenience are considered, it must be inferr'd that some cogent reason at present exists, for allowing an evil, so obvious, to remain: and it is more than probable that a remedy will ultimately be adopted.

The fortifications, which, during former periods, might have been necessary, are now, not only useless, but a manifest disadvantage; as most establishments for protection become, when there is no longer any danger to guard against.

In the present state of the Bombay population, and the great demand for mercantile accommodation, it might be attended with considerable advantage, if the town walls were levelled and the ditch filled up. If the harbour requires defence, batteries on Colabah would perhaps be the most effective.

Were such alterations made, the Esplanade might then turn to good account, by being planned out in spacious squares for the erection of dwellings and public offices; not forgeting a new Govenrment House; the present one in town, being not better suited to modern times, than ruffle cuffs and quilted petticoats would be, to the Belles who adorn them.

Should the increase of population and business continue, in the same proportion as during the last two years, necessity must work a material alteration in the appropriation of ground. At present, the most valuable part of the island, and the only part calculated for the purposes of trade, is nearly occupied by Barracks, Fortifications, and miserable native dwellings, teeming with filth and wretchedness. If we except Rampart Row, there are but few houses within the town walls accessible to a breeze; and those who are doomed to inhabit the more confined situations, only enjoy the option of expiring by the want of fresh air, or to risk being killed as they endeavour to emerge in search of it.

After so many years contest regarding the slave trade, in which oratory, if not exhausted itself, has nearly exhausted the patience of mankind, it might be supposed, that most persons had come to a decision as to the abstract question, whether slavery was consistent with the spirit of the British Constitution and the first principles of christianity; but we find the Chancellor still *entertains doubts*, and has not a little surprised the world, by gravely expressing them in the House of Lords. He observed, that "a great deal had been said, about the condition of slavery being contrary to the spirit and genius of the British Constitution, and of the Christian religion; but when he considered that the system had been promoted, by so great a man as Lord Somers, he must hesitate in saying that it was so contrary to the genius of the British constitution as had been alleged. And then it ought not to be forgotten that for nearly a century, this state of things had existed, under the authority of the Legislature, and with the concurrence not only of the most eminent of Laymen, but with that of the *whole Bench of Bishops*."

Considering that indecision is one of the leading traits in his Lordships established character, he cannot well be accused of inconsistency; and that while he renders the court in which he presides, a source of misery by his *doubts*, the senate is favoured with the benefit of a clearer penetration, and a judgment more prompt in its decisions. But as the first patron of the church, his *doubts* are not easily to be excused. As a statesman and a lawyer, his reputation is at stake. With a professed attachment to the establish ed religeon, and an avowed determination of supporting its purity, how will he reconcile the sanction of slavery with the very foundation of its doctrine, "*Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you*"? Had Lord Eldon ever been known to utter a sentence of pointed irony, it might be suspected, that he intended the Bench of Bishops no very flattering compliment to their christian charity, and loving kindness towards men.

With regard to his second doubt, if slavery be countenanced by the Britisth Constitution, where is its boasted and far famed essence? Is the Chancellor a stranger to that which every body else knows; the genius & leading principle of a Constitution, which stands as a type of the spirit of freedom which gave it birth,—that spirit, which, we are told "in the reign of Edward VI. could not brook the condition of slavery, even in the most abandoned rogues"—that spirit, which we are told, has rendered the air of Great

Britain a charm which dissolves the fetters of every slave who breaths it? This is what every Englishman has for ages been taught, and what every foreigner has acknowledged with admiration. Are we then to be told in the nineteenth century, by the first law officer, that it is a doubt whether our constitution was ever inimical to slavery. If he had informed us that its benign influence, did not extend beyond the British shores, to eradicate tyranny from our Colonies, he might have obtained credit for the assertion; but not much for his humanity and goodness of heart, by endeavours to pursuades us that it *ought not*.

On Monday, a gentleman, lately arrived from England as Cadet, was drowned while bathing between the Esplanade and Colabah.

Speech of Major General Sir Lionel Smith's K. C. B. on presenting the Colors to the 3rd Extra Battalion on the 1st June 1826 at Poonah.

CAPTAIN DAVIES,

I am very happy in the opportunity of manifesting my respect for you, and your Officers, European and Native, by the Honor of presenting to your young Battalion, their first Colors;

At the Annual Inspection, you received from me, the praise of discipline and early formation. That dicipline was complete, almost with the completion of your ranks.

I earnestly hope your merit in the charge, may lead to consequences of your further reward and distinction.

The Military Classes of the East, all understand, and venerate the use of Banners, you will have no difficulty therefore in impressing upon your men the sacred obligations to which they this day pledge themselves.

No person can speak more to the fidelity of Bombay Sepoys than I can, as exemplified in this command, during the last war.

Tell your young Soldiers to imitate the example of their comrades, in that scene of temptation, when their fidelity was so conspicuous. Tell them never to desert these colors, to be prepared in all trials of privations and suffering, in the cause of their paternal Government, and to be confident, that with the same virtues as were then practised, these colors will always lead them to the same honors, and success.

CAPTAIN DAVIES'S KEPLY.

SIR LIONEL,

Permit me in behalf of the Officers and men of the 3d Extra Battalion, to return you our sincere thanks for the honor you have this day done us in presenting these colours; and the flattering manner in which you have now, as well as at our review, expressed yourself, as being satisfied with our endeavours to discipline this corps, is highly gratifying, and will be cherished by us, long after this ceases to be an Extra Battalion.

Praise coming from a person so well qualified to judge, and not in the habit of giving it unmerited, is valuable indeed.

I have now only to express my hope that the honor you have conferred, and the compliment you have paid us, will spur us on to further exertions; and that the example we have lately had in the senior branch of this service, the 1st Extra Batt. having volunteered to a man to serve in Burmah, may stimulate us to act with the same laudable zeal when an opportunity offers: and when the day of trial does come, and these colors are unfurled in the field of Battle, it is my most ardent wish that every man may do his duty, and that we prove ourselves worthy of your good opinion, and that of our Superiors whenever we may be employed.

DAMAUN.

"The thirteenth of May, being the Anniversary of his most Faithful Majestys birthday," was kept with that festivity and splendour, which testified the warmest feelings of loyalty and respect."

"At sunrise, a salute was fired from the Fort, & repeated by the ships in the Harbour. At eleven o'clock, the troops marched to the Fort with the Governor at the head of the column, accompanied by the Members of Council, the first Magistrate, and the principal persons of the Settlement. After reviewing the Troops, the Governor returned to the Government House, where he received the compliments usually paid on such an occasion. The drawing room, in which the company assembled, was decorated in the most superb style; and at the end, was exhibited a whole length portrait of His Majesty in his robes of state, presented to the town by our present Governor Don Jnlian. At four o'clock, about a hundred persons sat down to an elegant dinner, and on the removal of the cloth, His Majesty's health was proposed by the Governor, and drank with the greatest enthusiasm, when an imperial salute wah fired of 101 guns."

"A second table was provided, for the noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Garison, where free admission was given to every one, who came to partake of the Governors hospitality."

"At night, the drawing room being brilliantly illuminated, crowds assembled to see the portrait of their Sovereign; and after the concourse of spectators had retired, the Governor, attended by the most distinguished persons, moved towards the picture, and read a *Pindaric Ode* of his own composition, in commemoration of the joyful day. The poetic genius displayed in this sublime production, was equal to so exalted a subject, and drew forth reiterated applause. The entertainment finished with quadrilles, and favourite national dances, which engaged the company till 4 o'clock in the morning, when every one retired, highly gratified with the great liberality which had furnished the entertainment."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Capt. Jameson, 3d Cy.
Lieut. Dodd, H. M. 54th Regt.
Capt. Pringle, D. A. Qr. Mr. Gen.
Lieut. Coventry, 20th Regt.
Capt. J. Drysdale, 50th Regt. B. N. I.
Lieut. W. S. Adams, 10th Regt.
Lieut. and Adj. H. Travelyan, 1st Bn. Art.
Lieut. R. Foster, Engineers.
Lieut. H. Jackson, Fort Adj.
DEPARTURE.---Lieut. Alex. Ore, 1st E. Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---June 5th Brig Seaton, Nacqudah Abdulla bin Salleem, from Zanzebar 25th April.

Do. 7th Off the Sunken Rock the Portuguese Brig Dezempenho Captain J. Thomas de Aguiar, from Demaun.

Do. 13th Ship Illustre Almeida, Charles Daly, Commander, returned from Sea on account of bad Weather a heavy Sea running out side without any Tide to obtain an offing.

DEPARTURES.—June 8th Ship Francis Warden, Captain W. Webster, to China.

Do. 9th, Portuguese Brig Dezempenho, J. Thos. de Aguiar, Commander, to Macao.

Do. 12th, Ship Illustre Almeida, (formerly the Portuguese), Charles Daly, Commander, to China.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Pyramus for London.

H. C. { Abercromby for China. / Edinburgh for Ditto. / Duchess of Athol for Ditto.

Exmouth for Ditto.
Upton Castle for Ditto.
Eliza for Ditto.
Elizabeth for Ditto.

Dutch.—Asia for Hamburgh.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 16, Ship Ganges, E. M. Boultbee, from London 1st December, Cape of Good Hope 24th Febuary, and Madras 9th May.

May 18th Ship Penang Merchant, R. Allport, from Cape of Good Hope 11th March, Madras 20th April, and Coringa 13th May.

Passengers per Ganges, from London.---Mr. John Moffatt Mills, Civil Service, M. B. Richards, Free Merchant, Messrs. Thomas Quinn, Edmond Talbot, C. Cordrington, Charles Toulmin, Charles Ekins, J. P. Walker. Charles Norgate, Richard Ellis, Edward Robertson, L. P. Eld, George Johnston, and E. Scott Waring, Cadet; and two Native Women.

From Madras:---Mr. Robinson and two Children, Captain J. Wadle; Lieut. Neufville; Mr. A. Fonteyrand, Merchant; and six Native Servants.

Per Penang Merchant, from Cape of Good Hope:---Mrs. Allport and Child.

DEPARTURES.---May 14th, Ship Good Hope, J. Douglas, for London.

May 15th, Ship Roscoe, J. Hargraves, for Liverpool.

Schooner Venus. T. Waddle, for Penang.

May 16th, Ship Mellikel Bahar, D. Sterling, for Straits and China.

Do. Jane, L. W. Moncrieff, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 21st H. M. Ship Pandora, Captain W. C. Jervoise, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Do, Ship Belle Alliance, Captain George Honner, from Rangoon, 29th April.

Do. Ship Robarts, Capt. R. Roe, from Cheduba 19th April.

Do. 23d H. M. Ship Fly, Captain Wetherall, from Rangoon.

Do. H. M. Ship Atholl, Capt, J. A. Murray, from England,

Do. Ship Mermaid, Capt. A. Yates, from Cheduba 18th April.

Do. 25th H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, from Bombay 10th April.

Do. Brig Maria, Captain L. Ringwold, Columbo 18th April.

Do. 28th, H. M. Ship Slaney, Capt. Thornton, from a Cruize.

DEPARTURES.—May 31st, Brig Dotterel, Capt. J. Hunter, for Calcutta.

Do. 23d, Ship, Ganges, Captain Lloyd, for Calcutta.

26th, H. M. Ship Pandora, Cap. W. Jervoise, for Trincomalee.

PENANG.

ARRIVALS.---April 20. H. C. Chartered Ship Java, T. Driver, from Calcutta 25th March.

21, Brig Eliza, B. J. Botelho, from Macao 9th March, and Singapore 7th April.

DEPARTURES.---April 15, Brig Homer, W. Foster, for Beverly.

16, H. M. Ship Slaney, S. Thornton, Esq. Captain, for Rangoon.

Ship Mary, C. Lindam, for Malacca and Singapore.---*Pinang Gazette.*

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 10th Instant, at St. James's Church, Tannah, by the Rev. D. Young, M. A. T. C. Fraser, Esq. Civil Service, fourth Son of the late Major General Fraser of Ashling House near Chichester, Sussex, to Anna Maria Barnard only daughter of the late James Phillip Hobson Esq. Auditor General, Penang.

BIRTHS.—At Mhow, on the 26th May, the Lady of Captain Rybot, 2d Cavalry, of a daughter.

At Mazagon, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Luis F. de Silva, Esq. second Daughter of Sir Roger de Faria, of a Son.

DEATH.---On Thursday the 1st Inst. Mr. Wm. Butterworth, after a painful illness for upwards of 6 months, which he bore with Christian fortitude, and sincerely regretted by his family.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Dacca on the 7th of April last, by the Reverend W. Parish, Charles Ridges, Esq. Planter, to Miss Ann Hayward.

At Cawnpore, on the 1st May W H. Valpy, Esq. C. S. to Caroline Jeffreys, seventh Daughter of the Rev. R. Jeffreys, Rector of Throcking. Herts.

At Monghire, on the 12th May, Mr. William Kennedy, to Miss Ledlie, Daughter of the late Noble Ledlie, Esq.—of Calcutta, Attorney at Law.

At Meerut, on the 14th May, Lieut. C. D. Blair 10th Light Cavalry, to Miss M. C. Creighton.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Lieut. J. T. Laae, of the Bengal Artillery, to Lydia Emma, fourth and youngest Daughter of the late Richard Blechynden, Esq. of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Mr. William Robert Fenwick, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Deuty, of Howrah.

BIRTHS.—At Cuddalore, on the 3d May, the Lady of Captain H. Watkins, 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Ghazeepoor, on the 6th May, the Lady of M. J. Lemarchand, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, Mrs. J. U. Sheriff, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, the Lady of P. Turnbull Esq. of a Son.

At Howrah, on the 18th May, the Lady of Captain George Wise, of the Ship Jangeer, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Saugor, on the 26th March, on his way from Candeish to Cawnpore, to the assistance of a newly widowed relative, Capt. Robert Ogilby, 23d Regt. N. I.

On the 26th March, on board the Honorable Company's Ship Edinburgh, off Madagascar, in the 25th year of his age, Capt. Luke Boddam Hume of the 14th Regt. B. N. I. fifth and youngest Son of the Rev. Robert Hume.

At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mr. George Brown, late a First Mate of the H. C. Marine, aged 29 years.

At Dum-Dum, on the 14th May, Lieut. John Brady, of the Ben. Artillery, aged 20 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th May, Mr. Samuel Barlow Wood, of the Military Accountant's Office.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Mr. John Bellis.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Mr. John Payne, Senior, aged 53 years.

On the 17th May, in Fort William, the infant child of Lieut. Butt, of H. M. 1st Royal Regt. aged 3 days.

On the 18th May, in Fort William, J. W. Boyd, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, in the Honorable Company's Service, aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 19th May, Lieut. Angus John Miller, of H. M. 47th Regt. of Foot, aged 26 years

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Masulipatam, on the 20th May' Henry Vidart, Esq. of the Mad. C. S. to Mary Rose, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Campbell, Esq. of Ballochyle, Argyle-qire.

BIRTHS.—At Belgaum, on the 8th May the Lady of Lieut. Fred. Welland. 22d Regt. or W. L. I. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 25th May, Jessie, the Daughter of Mr. Thomas Hughes, aged 2 years 10 months and 22 days.

On the 25th May, David, infant Son of Mr. G. Vanderwart, aged 1 year. 11 months and 18 days.

DEATHS.—At St. Thome, on the 27th May, Sophia Philipina, Daughter of the late Philip Burton, Esq. of Wickaham Mills in the County of Essex.

CALCUTTA.

FROM THE GOV. GAZ. MAY 25.

THE *Enterprise* Steam Vessel returned from Rangoon on Monday last, having left that place on the 14th: every thing continued quiet, and there was every reason to expect, that the second instalment would be punctually discharged. The Body Guard was embarked on board several Transports, which were to sail on the 16th. The circumstance of chief interest which had occurred was the foundation of a new town, by the Commissioner, named Amherst Town. Martaban being ceded to the Burmese, the provision of the treaty, which relinquishes the territory on the right bank of the San-luen, it became expedient to possess a station on the left bank of that river, for the convenience of trade. An eligible spot for this purpose has been selected on a penisula, near the mouth of the Martaban River, formed between another river, the Kalyen, and the Sea, and terminating in Cape Kyai-Kami. We have been favoured with a letter, communicating full and interesting details of the proceedings on this occasion, which we shall publish in our next. By letters of the 12th, we learn, that a contonment had been constructed for a Regiment of N. I.; that the harbour, which is a very excellent one, had been buoyed; and that of 431 lots, into which the new Town was divided, 220 had been taken by respectable settlers, chiefly Chinese—a number of Peguers were preparing to move thither, so that, notwithstanding the unfavourable season at which the settlement would be first occupied, the setting in of the rains, great expctation was entertained that it would be speedily populous.

EUROPE.

JOHN BULL, FEBRUARY 12.

THE proceedings in Parliament during the past week have been highly interesting, and cannot fail to afford the most satisfactory evidence to the country of the care and watchfulness of the Government for the best interests of the State, even upon points where it is the fashion to accuse it of negligence and inattention.

LORD LIVERPOOL, in answer to LORD LANSDOWN, on Thursday made a statement of what has actually been done for the improvement of Ireland during the recess; and so far from meriting the accusations heaped upon them by the demagogues of the tap and green-room, his Lordship clearly shewed that Ministers have given their most serious and dispassionate attention to the situation and circumstances of our Sister Country, which have formed a very important part of the deliberations of the Cabinet.

The report of the Committee appointed last session to enquire into the state of Ireland has received every possible consideration, and the consequences are, that with respect to the law of landlord and tenant, the mode of proceeding at petty and quarter sessions, and the administration of justice in corporate towns, bills are actually preparing. The laws relating to grand juries—the process of custodium---the offices of sheriff and under sheriff, and the constitution of vestries are all under consideration; and we are equally surprized and pleased to add, that the measures with respect to tythes, adopted the year before last, has led to many advantageous arrangements, the strougest proof of which is, the striking reduction in parts of the country by one half of tythe causes at the sessions.

The principal failure appears to have been in the attempted measures touching Public Education; but this, perhaps, is yet remediable: at all events what has already been done is sufficient, not only to demand the thanks of that part of the Empire to which it is particularly applicable, but completely to refute and overthow the ignorant ravings and malignant accusations of discontented agitators and sanguinary liberty-boys.

The most important step, purely ministerial, and adopted without reference to Parliament, which has been taken for many years, is the sudden and decided Cabinet *veto* against the issue of any new Stamps from the Stamp Office for One and Two Pound country Bank Notes. MR. CALCRAFT properly and constitutionally inquired the motives to a measure so sudden and decided on the part of Ministers, suggesting that the introduction of a short bill for the stoppage of the issue of such stamps would have been more regular, and have answered the same purpose; it having been on all hands agreed that the sooner the provincial paper currency of one and two pound notes wore itself out of calculation, the better. But the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER gave a most satisfactory reason for the promptitude with which Ministers took upon themselves the responsibility of suddenly checking the issue of the stamps, by showing that with whatever celerity a short Bill might have been brought in, read, and passed by both Houses, and received the Royal Assent, the country Banks near London would have been able to avail themselves of the time which must necessarily have been consumed in its progress through its stages, to secure a large supply of the desired stamps; which not have been able to procure any before the Bill had passed into a law. The justice of this decision is unquestionable.

On Friday the discussion upon the Bank Charter and Promissory Notes Act excited the strougest interest.---THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved a resolution declaratory of his opinion that "all promissory notes payable on "demand by licensed Bankers, bearing date on "or before the 2d of February 1826, should be "permitted to circulate till the 5th of April, "1829, *and no longer.*"

We have not room for any observations upon the debate, which was adjourned until to-morrow; the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S plan was opposed by MR. BARING, and defended by MR. HUSKISSON. Certain it is, that the primary check already given to the circulation of country small notes has excited the warmest approbation *out of the House*, whatever those Honourable Gentlemen who are *in it* may say to the contrary; and we look forward without any apprehension to the termination of the discussion in which the House is now engaged, for the adoption of a resolution which has for its object the security of the people against the

ruinous fallacies of "baseless fabries," and the destructive consequences of delusive speculations.

A rumour, founded on circumstances connected with the details of Parliamentary business, is in circulation, that the dissolution will take place at Easter—we have heard several persons who vote themselves "knowing," express their expectation that the fact will be so; but we doubt it, particularly because the MORNING CHRONICLE has given several of its best reasons for believing it.

THERE have been two public meetings during the last few days, of which the particulars are not extremely interesting—the one a dinner of Roman Catholics at Dublin, but as the newspaper reporters were not let in *gratis*, and were too wise to waste their money in paying for tickets, we know nothing about it, except that MR. O'CONNELL was pleased to abuse the said reporters, and declare them unable to report his speeches.

The other meeting took place in a coal-waggon belonging to MR. HOPPY, who has applied to the Magistrates for redress against those who used his cart as a *rostrum*. MR. HUNT, the matchless blacking-maker, made a speech---so did MR. COBBETT, and Old PETER WALKER; SIR THOMAS BEEVER also spouted, as did COLONEL JOHNSON. We have no room to notice the stuff they talked, or the marked contempt with which it was received by the spectators.

As far as *our* opinion goes, we should rejoice to see MR. COBBETT in Parliament---every man's talent there finds its level---and easy as it is to bluster and call names in a waggon, or *write* what are called plain, straight-forward truths in a Register, it is a very different matter to get up in the House of Commons and *talk*; where (if they think it worth while) men of the first talents in the country are at hand to reply, and where (very differently from the course of popular public meetings) that reply must be heard with order and attention.

The existence of this difficulty has been established in the cases of men, cleverer, more learned, better read, and even more used to public speaking, than MR. COBBETT. It is a rare thing to find a lawyer, accustomed as he has been in his profession, to have it "all his own way," competent without long practice, to the exercise of Parliamentary oratory—the late LORD ERSKINE was a striking illustration of the fact---Mr. BROUGHAM is an equally striking one of the case precisely reversed; his forensic oratory is bitter bad---his Parliamentary oratory strangely good. The present Chief of the Common Pleas, one of the most eloquent men at the bar, did nothing in Parliament. Innumerable others might be added. COBBETT does not know what it is he wishes for; however, if any of his noble patrons think as he does, we conclude there can be little difficulty in making the experiment. One hint we would give him---which is neither to try a county nor a town *perfectly independent*, nor to open a subscription to defray his expenses---because if he do, he may depend upon it, he will be doubly disappointed in the result.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Etoile* contradicts in the most unhesitating manner the report circulated by the *Constitutionnel*, "that a new Treaty of Occupation had been concluded between France and Spain, in pursuance of which the French troops would again occupy the fortified places of Spain for the space of three years."

Letters from Bucharest, given in the *Courier Francais*, state that some bands of Cossacks, forming part of the Russian Army on the Pruth, had crossed the River without orders and committed hostilities against the Turks, As this never happened in the time of Alexander, it shows how far the temper of the Army is changed under his successor, and what difficulties he will have to encounter, if he attempts to check the spirit of religious enthusiasm, with which both the soldiers and people long for a Turkish war. The loan of 20 millions of florins, said some time since to have been concluded between the house of Rothschild and the Austrian Minister of Finance, is said not to have been sanctioned by the Emperor. A letter from St. Thomas, in the same paper, announces that ten Slave ships, of which the Captains and the greater part of the crew were French, were ready to sail for the coast of Africa to procure Slaves.

The latest advices from St. Petersburgh state that the whole army was infected with Carbonarism, and that important discoveries had been lately made, which left no doubt upon the subject.

From Greece it is stated that Colocotroni has been appointed Generalissimo of the Armies of the Peloponnesus, and marched at the head of 8,000 men to Tripolizza, with a firm resolution to carry it by assault. A subsequent account states that this enterprize had completely succeeded, and that the Turkish garrison, with the exception only of 26 men, had been put to the sword. It was added that the Greek fleet still remained before Missolonghi, which place had provisions for two months.

ARMY AND MILITARY MATTERS.

The Duke of York held a levee on Tuesday at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by between thirty and forty General and other officers.

The following are the most recent movements of the army:—Detachments from the under-mentioned regts. marched on Tuesday morning from Westminster, for their respective destinations: from the 13th, 14th, and 69th regts, of Foot, for Chatham; from the 2d, 20th, 38th, 41st, and 48th regts. of Infantry, for Canterbury; a detachment from the 56th Foot marched on Wednesday morning for Hull. Detachments of Invalids and limited service men arrived on the 5th inst. on board the William Harris transport at Portsmouth, from the Mediterranean. The 1st and 2d divisions of the 36th regt. of Infantry are ordered to proceed on board the William Harris and Princess Royal transports, from Portsmouth to Chatham. The 3d and last divisions of the 1st batt. of the Royals sailed on the 1st inst. on board the Jupiter transport, from Cork for the West Indies. The Depôt of the 69th regt. of Infantry has received orders to remove from Chatham to Portsmouth. Detachments belonging to the 13th Light Dragoons, the 13th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 35th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 54th, 59th, 60th, (2d bat.) 64th, 69th, 70th, 85th, 87th, 89th, 94th, and 98th, regts. of Foot, and the East India Company's Service, embarked on the 25th ult. at Dublin, for England. The 1st batt. of the Rifle Brigade has arrived safe at Halifax from Ireland. The 97th regt. of Infantry has arrived at Ceylon, from England, without experiencing any casualty. Detachments belonging to several regiments of Infantry arrived in town on Monday from Coventry, on route to join their respective corps and depots at Chatham and Canterbury. A detachment belonging to the East India Company's service embarked on Tuesday at Billinsgate, for Gravesend, on route to Chatham.

The 66th (Berkshire) regt. of Infantry, the 56th (West Essex) regt. of Foot, and the Royal Staff Corps, have completed their augmentation establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington departed for Russia, on Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock. He calculated upon being absent only five weeks. His Grace was to proceed to Dover, and embark on board a steam-packet, commanded by Captain Hamilton.

By a Treasury Document just presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the total public income of the United Kingdom, in the year ended 5th Jan. 1826. was 57,273,896*l.* 2s. 1½d. Expenditure, 51,628,027*l.* 16s. 14d. Surplus of income over expenditure, 5,653,841*l.* 6s. 0½d.

Lord Darlington has sent a munificent donation of 500*l.* through the Lord Mayor, for the relief of the Spitalfields' weavers.

It appears from the racing calendar of last year that the value of the different plates, &c. won by the Duke of Grafton's horses, amounts to upwards of 13,000*l.* for that season.

Several waggon loads of bullion, and about 28 tons of gold and silver, were delivered at the Bank Tuesday morning from South America.

LATEST NEWS.

French Papers to the 10th inst, contain intelligence from various quarters, which concur in representing a war between Russia and the Porte as certain, if not actually begun. Letters from Bucharest of the 15th ult. state that it was believed in that capital that the army of Bessarabia was in full march towards the Moldavian frontiers. Travellers from Jassy announced that the insurrectionary banner had been once more hoisted on the right bank of the Pruth, and that the Russian troops had saluted it with cries of "Success to the Greeks! Victory to the Cross!" These accounts assert in very positive terms, that a short time previously to his death, Alexander had broken through the fetters of Continental policy, and determined to redeem himself in the eyes of Christendom, by openly taking the part of Greece. They remark also in a very significant manner, that he died at the moment when he was going to change his system; and that his father Paul had also perished when he was preparing to attack the Turks. They then ask "whether those recollections and coincidences did not give rise to sad reflections."---According to letters from Vienna, 6000 men of the Austrian Army of Occupation on the Kingdom of Naples, had been ordered to march back to the Milanese, and there to wait for further orders.

Frankfort Papers to the 5th inst. arrived yesterday morning. An article dated Rome, Jan. 10th, again speaks of some alarm having been excited by the state of the Pope's health. A provisional arrangement is mentioned as likely to be made with the "South American Ambassadors," by which the affairs of the Church will be regulated, without, however, formally recognizing the Government of the New States.

The Commercial Treaty concluded in 1817, between Russia and Sweden, which was to expire Jan. 1, 1826, has been declared by the Emperor Nicholas and the King of Sweden, still to remain in force till further arrangements can be made.

JOHN BULL, FEB. 19.

"PARIS, Feb. 14.---It is known that Mr. Canning declared to the English Parliament, that the Treaty with Brazil had not been ratified by

the English Government, and that it would not be, without receiving important modifications."

The same paper contains Mr. Canning's letter to the Consuls of His Britannic Majesty residing abroad, to desire them, in the most public manner, to declare, that the King has been advised not to ratify these Treaties in their present form, and without very important alterations,

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Letters from Constantinople say, that the Capitan Pacha and his fleet have been recalled to take post in the Black Sea and protect the capital, which was fortifying against any attack on the part of a Russian naval force.

The *Etoile* observes upon some late intelligence from St. Petersburgh, that it seems rather remarkable that two of the Chiefs of the insurrection of the 26th of Dec. M. Boulatoff and Count Obolenski, should have died in prison within one day of each other. The former had voluntarily surrendered himself after having remained three hours near the Emperor Nicholas with the intention of assassinating him. It was generally supposed that they had been found guilty and privately executed, out of regard for their families, and to prevent their being involved in the disgrace and other results of a public condemnation.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL on Friday moved in the House of Lords the second reading of the Bill for limiting the exclusive privileges of the BANK OF ENGLAND. His Lordship entered into a most extensive view of the state of the currency, and explained that the sum of two millions, with which the Bank were to purchase the outstanding Exchequer Bills, and which is to be allowed by Government, is a repayment of part of a debt due from the Public to the Bank, which amounts to six millions.

His Lordship also announced a qualification of the proposed measure of abolishing the issues of small notes from the Bank. His Lordship stated it to be the intention to permit their issue until the 10th of next October, upon an understanding that their circulation should finally cease simultaneously with those of the Country Bank Notes in 1829.

The Navy Estimates were moved in the House of Commons, and exceed those of last year in the sum of 180,000l. owing to the increased price of provisions---the case of MR. KENRICK was entered upon, and witnesses examined.

THE important debate, of the commencement of which we last Sunday gave an imperfect outline. was resumed on Monday, and perhaps never were more brilliant or satisfactory speeches delivered from the Ministerial side of the House than those of MR. CANNING and MR. PEEL—their effect, the conviction which they carried with them, may best be judged by those not present at their delivery, by the powerful and decided support which the proposed measures of Government received. The House *did* divide, but the numbers were 222 to *thirty-nine ! ! !* a most glorious minority, of which four or five were worthy Aldermen of good City of London ---in subsequent division, even this magnanimous band was reduced to *nine* !

MR. BROUGHAM, upon this occasion, voted with Ministers & gave not even a silent vote, but lent the power of his eloqueuce to the measures of Government, which, supported as they were justice, reason, and the irresistible weight of talent and integrity, he saw it was useless to oppose.

The Bill for repealing the Usury Laws---which, to use a facetious remarks of MR. ROGERS's, always gets ON-*slow* in the Commons—is again to be produced by the Learned Serjeant, and promises, if we may judge by MR. PEEL's observation, to meet with more attention than usual. The Right Honourable Gentleman declared it to be the intention of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to deliver an opinion upon the second reading—what that opinion may be, it is of course impossible for us to anticipate. MR. WYNNE remains its firm advocate, and does not appear likely to *change his story*; MR. CALCRAFT and other Honourable Gentlemen are equally violent in opposition to it.

There can be no doubt of the importance of the question, although the country gentlemen set their face against the bill in the most determined manner—as a mere simple matter of discussion, it certainly does appear strange that the trade in money alone of all articles in the world should labour under restrictions, and that men possessing capital should not be allowed to make as much of it as they can. In an age of enlightenment like this, it must at all events be desirable to hear the discussion to which the agitation of the question will necessarily give rise, and to elicit from the contending parties matter whereon to ground a decision. Of one thing every body must be assured, that the Usury Laws are hourly and daily evaded, and it remains to be seen whether the common sense and common prudence of mankind are not as sufficient to guard them against impositions while acting fairly and legally, as they are to shuffle and shink at present in baffling the statutes, and making bargains with sharpers and swindlers.

ELECTIONS.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL is not to be proposed for the University of Oxford on the present vacancy. MR. ESTCOURT will therefore be returned without opposition,

MR. TOMES ? of Warwick, is returned for that place---but will be opposed at the next general election by his present vanquished competitor.

MR. TULK withdraws from Sudbury at the general election. MR. ROTCH, the Barrister, and MR. WILKS, a Dissenting Gentleman, against whom the ire of the Popish Parliament was so deeply excited, are the only candidates—it is thought that a thitd candidate will start with MR. ROTCH.

SIR WILLIAM CURTIS will retire from the representation of the City; and it is supposed his Son will succeed him.---Some person speak of MR. WAITHMAN---we doubt his success.

LORD BINNING retires from Rochester at the close of the present Parliament. The freemen have found a worthy successor to his Lordship in MR. KNIGHT, of Godmersham; and, although the Whigs have a very active agent at work in that ancient city, whose supplies from BROOKE's are extremely liberal, it seems not impossible that *two* men of real English feelings will be returned to the new House.

MR. MARTIN BREE, formerly of Arundel-street, in the Strand, who has taken the name of STAPYLTON, some time since put forth *pills*, announcing his intention of *visiting* the independent electors of Pontefract—but he did not keep his promise, although his *Mercury*, MR. FORREST, was ready to receive him in triumph.

MR. HOULDSWORTH of Manchester, has offered himself in the room of LORD POLLINGTON, in a letter dated the 11th inst. and on the following day a hand-bill was liberally circulated in Pontefract, announcing another candidate—supposed to be the son of MR. BEAUMONT, of Britton Hall.

MR. Bankes will certainly go to the poll at Cambridge---the canvass of the ATTORNEY GENERAL has been most satisfactorily successful.

LORD HOWICK has declined the contest for Northumberland, and MR. BELL, of W[illegible] sington, has offered himself. MR. LIDDELL will, we understand, be certainly returned at the general election.

There is every prospect of contest at Coventry—that is to say, if the present Members choose to make one at Shrewsbury. MR. GREY BENNETT's seat will be filled up by a Constitutional Member.

Several Honorable Gentlemen who have indulged themselves with the representation of what are coarsely called "rotten boroughs," are likely to find themselves in the docile creatures whose representatives they are, have, in several instances, announced their determination to shew fight, and reject those, whose votes have been so diametrically opposed to the wishes of their constituents.

SIR ROBERT FARQUHAR will be elected a Director of the East India Company, in the room of MR. MONEY, without opposition.

We omitted last week to notice the death of the veteran INCLEDON---that events occurred at Worcester, about ten days since. His voice when in his youth was one of the finest and most powerful ever heard, and his singing the "Storm" of GEORGE ALEXANDER STEVENS, was not only as a vocal effort, but as a scenic exhibition, perfectly unique. Like many others of his profession, he was imprudent, but like many others of his profession he was also liberal; and we have heard from a source upon which we can rely, that having thrice married during his life, he upon each occasion settled all he possessed upon his children by the preceding wife. It will be long before his equal in the English school of singing will be found.

We have also to announce the death of KNIGHT, the Comedian, after a long and painful illness. If not in the very first walk of low Comedy, MR. KNIGHT was, although a mannerist, a powerful representative of Yorkshire boys and quaint servants---he was also an artist; and in private life was highly respectable, and much esteemed by those who know him.

There was a battle royal with fists between the managers of the Hull Theatre during the performance for the benefit of one of them last Tuesday---the Gentleman's name is DOWNE---and what with the activity of "one down and t'other come on," it appears that the fight ended in a manner likely to be of serious consequence to the vanquished for the rest of his life.

MATTHEWS, according to the newspapers, has had above nineteen private rehearsals of his entertainment at his cottage at Highgate---the truth is---he has had one---he read his performance to a select party one day last week; and if the public at large are affected as forcibly as his private friends were by his efforts, the success of his present exhibition will even out-do his usual out-doings.

JOHN BULL, FEBRUARY 26.

WE rejoice to say that HIS MAJESTY is perfectly recovered from his late slight indisposition.

ON Thursday MR. ELLICE brought forward his motion on the Silk Trade, upon which arose a debate which was adjourned, and resumed on Friday, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 222 to 40.

In the course of the debate MR. HUSKISSON in a most brilliant speech successfully combatted the attacks of opposition, who for years had been worrying and badgering the Ministers into the very conduct, which they now turn round upon them and abuse them for pursuing. MR. HUSKISSON was eminently successful in repelling the ridiculous charges thrown out against him of a carelessness of the interests and even distresses of the people; and in the most animated and powerful manner, threw back with

scorn, the personal imputations of his opponents.

Notwithstanding, however, this triumph, and notwithstanding the fact, that the opposition now assail the very measures they before advocated, it is to be recollected that it was by adopting the liberal suggestions of that worthy body, and by reforming our commercial system, that those temporary inconveniences have been created, of which, they, having now seen the experiment tried without sharing the responsibility, take the opportunity of throwing in the teeth of a conciliating Government. In the career of an administration, however, it is necessary "To do a great right to do a little wrong," and although no man can regard the distresses of the persons engaged in the Silk Trade without regret and the deepest feelings of compassion, it would be madness to vaccillate at the will of the never-to-be-contended few, and retrace the steps which have been taken, if not at their suggestion, most assuredly with their countenance, applause, and approbation.

ELECTIONS.

MR. ESTCOURT, of New Park, was on Wednesday morning returned, without opposition, for the *University* of OXFORD! MR. ESTCOURT is a most worthy man but we confess we did not expect, considering the prize to be obtained, that he would so easily have achieved his end.

MR. WATSON TAYLOR, of Earl Stoke, has offered himself to the notice of the electors of Devizes, lately represented by MR. ESTCOURT, and will, most likely, be returned, unless the quackery of negro emancipation should interfere, MR. TAYLOR being the possessor of between two and three thousand slaves.

A gentleman of the name of HUGHES, who lives in the Isle of Wight, intends to oppose the Solicitor-General and MR. LOCKHART, at the general election, for Oxford City. The Hon. MR. EDEN is also announced as purposing to join in the contest.

MR. MARTIN intends resigning the representation of the county Galway, and has secured his return for the town of Galway, upon the resignation of MR. PRENDERGAST. MR. LAMBERT will be returned for the county.

LORD POLLINGTON has declared his intention of retiring from Parliament, and MR. HARDY, of Heath, near Wakefield, has declared himself a candidate for Pontefract in consequence.

The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, it is said, is to proceed to Russia, to represent his Britannic Majesty at the Coronation of the Emperor—should this be the case, it is understood that it is his Grace's intention to eclipse the splendour of any former embassies from this country on similar occasions.

MR. B. A. GOLDSCHMIDT, whose house stopped payment last week, died very suddenly at the house of his father-in-law in Park Crescent, and Mr. MOSES LOUSADA, a gentleman well known in the money market, also expired while transacting business in the city on Friday.

MR. LAMBTON, much to the regret of all classes of persons, is about to quit England—the cause of his emigration is the bad state of his health. The greatest mourners on the occasion of his departure are the worshipful Company of Legs, who used to make no small sum by speculations upon the feast of his stud, the whole of which is to come to the hammer, under the *surveillance* of MESSRS. TATTERSAL.

The Venerable BISHOP OF DURHAM, in his ninety-second year, is seriously indisposed.

LORD SOUTHAMPTON was married on Thursday, to the HON. MISS STANHOPE, at the EARL OF HARRINGTON'S house, Stable-yard; and a gentleman of the name of STEPHENSON is shortly to be united to Lady MARY KEPPELL, daughter of the EARL OF ALBEMARLE, and sister-in-law to MR. COKE of Holkham.

The house of SIR JOHN PERRING, SHAW, BARBER & Co. Bankers, stopped payment on Tuesday—it is said that the assets are sufficient to pay every demand in full.

The MARCHIONESS of CLANRICARDE was safely delivered of a daughter on Tuesday evening.

The well-known LINDLEY MURRAY departed this life on Thursday se'nnight, at his house near York—he was in the 81st year of his age, and died in the possession of all his faculties. MR. MURRAY was a native of Pennsylvania, and a Member of the Society of Friends.

ADMIRAL OTWAY is appinted to the South American Station in the room of SIR GEORGE EYRE, whose term of service is expired. H. M. S. GANGES has been paid off, in order to be recommissioned by ADMIRAL OTWAY'S flag.

The labour of the Commission for the revision of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, have terminated, and the report, which is spoken of as most elaborate and impartial, will be very shortly submitted to Parliament.

The EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA is going to Florence for the benefit of his health.

It is with great regret we have to announce the death of Lieutenant Col. the Hon. ARTHUR DE ROOS, Assistant Military Secretary and Aid-du-Camp to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

THE TIMES.—MARCH 6.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT BERLIN.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED FEB. 20.)

On the 17th inst., 11 a. m., the Duke of Wellington arrived at this city, on his road to St. Petersburgh, attended by Lords Fitzroy Somerset, Douglas, and Fincastle, Captain Cathcart, Hon. Henry Bligh, and his physician, Dr. Hume. The Duke alighted at the hotel of the City of Rome, before which a guard of honour, consisting of 30 grenadiers and an officer, was waiting to salute him. In the drawing-room fixed for the Duke's use, his Majesty the King of Prussia had directed a reduced copy, in bronze, of the statue of Blucher, in Breslau, to be placed; so that the Duke at his entrance might be greeted by the features of his old military companion.* At 12 o'clock, all the Generals and Field-officers in the town assembled, and proceeded, with Field-Marshal Gneisenau and the Duke Charles of Mecklenburgh at their head, to the Duke of Wellington's hotel, in order to be presented to his Grace. After taking some refreshment with Lord Clanwilliam, the British Ambassador, the Duke proceeded to pay his respects to his Majesty; and then to the other members of the Royal Family, and on the same day called on Blucher's widow.

On the following day (the 18th) a large parade of all the troops garrisoned in the town, took place in the Linden. The Duke himself repaired to the King at eleven, and in company with his Majesty, rode by the troops, and afterwards saw them defile before him. The Duke wore on this occasion, as he has in general done during his stay here, the Prussian uniform, and the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle; the number of troops present amounted to about 15,000; they were in good order, and well disciptined, but in the cavalry the horses were not in general good, and were of different colours, which tended very much to lessen the effect which they otherwise would have produced. After the parade was finished, the populace followed the Duke to his hotel, some huzzaing, others merely staring at him, but all apparently gratified at his presence.

In the afternoon the Duke dined with his Majesty, where all the field-officers were invited, and in the evening visited the Opera-house, on which occasion one of Spontini's operas, *Nurmahal*, was given, with which his Grace appeared extremely delighted, and, contrary to the custom in the German Theatres, the audience cheered him several times. After the opera the Duke attended a splendid ball given by Prince Augustus of Prussia, at which upwards of 600 persons were present.

Yesterday (19th) his Grace and suite, in company with Lord Clanwilliam and some officers visited the studio of the celebrated artist Rauch, of this place, just on the very day when the statue of bronze which is to be erected to the memory of Blucher, in this city, was completed. The Duke appeared particularly taken with the statue, and expressed his satisfaction at the likeness and general execution, as well as at the relievo on the pedestal, in which the campaign of the Prussian army from Breslau to Paris is represented. The Duke then gave orders to the artist for statues of the Emperor Alexander and Prince Blucher, similar to those exhibited, and left the building highly gratified. The Duke dined to-day with the Duke of Cumberland, and in the evening attended a public ball, at which the Royal Family, and between one and two thousand persons, were present. The Duke danced a Polonaise with the Crown Princess, but on account of his departure the next morning, he left the ball-room early; and to-day, about six a. m., he left this city for St. Petersburgh, with his suite. The political object of the Duke's journey was not, during his stay, the subject of conversation, nor did his political career engage the attention of the inhabitants of the city, they viewed him in the light of a military commander, and the unequivocal demonstrations of joy which they manifested towards him were in no slight degree increased by the recollection that he was the companion of Blucher, and the oldest Field Martial of the Prussian army.

* The statue in Breslau was modelled in 1823, by Professor Rauch; the drawing of the pedestal is by Langhaus of Breslau, and the execution in bronze by Messrs. Lequine and Cone. The pedestal in Breslau is 18 feet, and the statue itself 11 feet high. The statue has been presented to the Duke by the King.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION OF TWO CARBONARI IN THE STATES OF ROME.

A number of individuals, called both Freemasons and Carbonari, had for some time been in the habit of assembling in Rome, to consult on the best means of overthrowing the Government. Six of them were at the head of the assembly, and from them the rest received laws. These six individuals were—Angelo Turghini, a native of Brescia (Romania), son to the cook of the late Pope, Pius VII; Leonidas Montanari of Cesena, a surgeon; Pompeo Garofalini, son to a barrister in Rome; Spadoni, a private man; and Gaspareni and Pieri, citizens. There also came to these assemblies, a certain Pontini (Lombard) and Mordanbini, son to a printer at Rome; but these two frequently absented from the meetings, and their absence excited in their comrades, but eapecially in those we have mentioned above, a suspicion that they intended to betray them to Government, and they determined, if possible, to prevent their treachery. A meeting took place in the house of Targhini, and there, after a considerable time had been spent in consultation, the murder of the two suspected individuals was determined upon. It was moreover settled, that Targhini and Montanari should kill Pontini, that Garofalini and Spadoni should despatch Mordanhini; and that the other conspirators should watch the proceedings of their comrades, and be ready to afford them assistance, if necessary. Every thing else being settled, the 2d day of June next (1825) was fixed upon as that of revenge.

In the meantime, the conspirators occasionally saw their intended victims, to whom they reproached, in terms of moderation, their absence from their accustomed meetings; and in order more completely to lull suspicion, Targhini continued to show Pontini and Mordanhini the same marks of friendship.

The day of vengeance arrived, and on that day Turghini, went to Pontini's, and after a short conversation, proposed repairing to a *cafè*, to take some refreshment. The unsuspecting Pontini consented; they left his house, and in a few minutes reached the square di Santo Andrea della Valle. There Montanari suddenly presented himself before the two companions, pretended to reproach Targhini for associating with Pon-

tini, in whose back he plunged his dagger. The blow was well aimed, the victim fell, and the two murderers considering him as dead, hastened from the spot, lest they should fall into the hands of justice.

Although the wound inflicted on Pontini was mortal, as the deadly weapon had not touched any vital part, the unhappy man had sufficient strength to crawl to the shop of a hairdresser, residing in the square. His cries caused a crowd to assemble; the police arrived, and the dying Pontini was carried to the hospital *Della Consolazione*. Urged by the fear of approaching death, and probably not less by the thirst for revenge, Pontini determined to satisfy his conscience, by declaring to Government the names of the individuals concerned in the society, by whose hands he had fallen, and the purpose of their meetings. He therefore sent for Monsignor Piatti, an ambitious and crafty prelate, enjoying then in Rome considerable reputation. To him Pontini revealed all; and Piatti, eager to show his zeal for the cause of Government, and thus advance his own interest, hastened to convey the information to the Pope, who immediately issued orders for the arrest of all the individuals whose names were on the list given by Pontini to his confessor.

In the mean time, the two individuals appointed to despatch Mordanhini, had repaired to his residence. They waited some time for him outside, but Mordanhini, fortunately for him, being confined to his room by indisposition, the two confederates became impatient, and determined to ascend to his lodgings. Not to excite alarm, however, it was determined that one should remain in the street, and the other (Spadoni) went up stairs. He found Mordanhini, as we have said, confined to his room by indisposition, and seeing thus the impossibility of his enticing him from home, he would have despatched him on the spot, had not Mordanhini been surrounded by all his family. Being thus foiled in his purpose, Spadoni hastened to inform his comrade of the impediments which chance or rather Providence had thrown in the way of their undertaking, and they both agreed immediately to consult with their associates on the best means of still carrying their purpose into execution. They soon learnt, however, that Pontini had survived long enough the wound he had received, to discover to Government the names of all his former associates.

As the report of this discovery spread, the associates endeavoured to escape. Many, however, were arrested but the two leaders for some time escaped the searching eye of the police, till at length Targhini was found concealed in a vineyard, and Montanari in a hut among the rocks, near Cisterna.

A special tribunal was immediately instituted to try the criminals. The other conspirators as guilty of an endeavour to overthrow the Government, were condemned to the gallies, some for life, others for the space of ten years; but Targhini and Montanari, as guilty of the murder of Pontini, were doomed to die.

It is customary in Rome, when prisoners are condemned to death, to inform them of their fate on the night preceding the day of their execution, and consequently, on the evening of the 23d of November, 1825, Targhini and Montanari were informed that the next day would terminate their mortal career. Montanari received the information with great intrepidity, and Targhini, to show how little he was disturbed by the intelligence, gave the person who brought it a *doppia doro* (about 20s.), requesting him to procure him and his companion an excellent breakfast on the morrow.

The morning of the 23d arrived, and the 19th hour, according to Italian time, that is, between 12 and 1 in the day, the execution was to take place.

As soon as light appeared, the two friends sat down to breakfast, and mixing their conversation with signs and gestures peculiar to the societies to which they belonged, they appeared, from their cheerful deportment, little like men who were about to receive the punishment of their crimes, and appear before their Maker. When their repast was over, the priests approached and counselled them to renounce all wordly thoughts, and apply for mercy at the hands of an offended Deity. But these exhortations they received with scorn. "We know," said they, "that there is a God and know that he is just; to him we will trust, but we will not add to the power which ye already possess over the minds of the people by making you the confidants of our thoughts; free we would have lived, and free we will die!"

Nothing could move these two unhappy men from their resolution. An immense crowd was collected at the gates of the prison. Several of the most distinguished of the religious orders were also assembled to join in the procession. The hour had arrived, and the prisoners were summoned to execution. A cart was at the entrance of the prison, and in it Targhini was requested to ascend, which he did readily, and Montanari was preparing to do the same, when he was informed that another was prepared for him. This seemed to disturb him much; but soon recovering his presence of mind, he cried aloud to his companion—"Angelo Targhini, the moment is now come when most men appear wanting in courage; let us, however, be strong, die like friends, die nobly! nor let us, Targhini, be overcome by the arguments of the crafty priests who are to be companions of our journey in this our last pilgrimage." Targhini assured him that the sentiments he had just uttered were congenial with his own, and the criminals being placed in their respective vehicles, the procession began to move. During its progress the murmurs of the assembled multitude were silenced by the peculiar beating of the drums, well calculated to command silence, and strike the spectators with awe. In the mean time the priests endeavoured, but in vain, to incline the culprits to seriousness and repentance. Becoming weary of the entreaties of their religious attendants, these unhappy men lost all sense of propriety; they joked, laughed, whistled, leered at the women whom curiosity had brought to the windows, and did all in their power to excite the mirth of the assembled multitude.

They reached the place where the guillotine was erected at about half-past 10. There, again, every means was used to convert the unhappy men, but in vain. The sight of the scaffold seemed to inspire them with new strength; they rejected with contempt all proffered assistance, and asked to be immediately put to death.

At length, and at the appointed hour, Targhini ascended the scaffold, which he did without the assistance of any one, and with such alacrity, that the executioners and priests were still ascending the steps when he stood undaunted on the platform. He endeavoured to address the multitude, but the drums began beating, and all that could be heard was, that he died a Freemason and a Carbonari. Without hesitation he laid himself on the fatal plank, and in an instant his head rolled on the scaffold. The excutioner held it by its long and curly hair and displaying it to the crowd, exclaimed that justice was satisfied.

The body and head of Targhini were left on the scaffold, in the hope that such a spectacle might move his friend, and induce him to repent.

Montanari, however, who had witnessed the execution of his friend, and his courageous conduct to the last moment, seemed to feel pleasure rather than regret at the sight of his lifeless body. No change was visible on his countenance; he ascended the scaffold with the same rapidity and the same courage as his camrade had done. Like him he attempted to address the multitude, but, like him, he was interrupted by the multitude, and not a word he said could be heard, except when, pointing with exultation to the remains of his friend, he exclaimed—"Bravo Targhini! bravo Targhini!" He calmly laid his head on the spot still reeking with the blood of his late cempanion, and averting his countenance when he saw the priest approaching, to attempt once more his conversion, he tranquilly awaited the blow, which an instant after sent his head near the corpse of his companion in guilt.

The two bodies were left for some time on the scaffold, that such a spectacle might afford a lesson to the assembled multitude, until an order came from his Holiness, stating that as the two culprits, notwithstanding the time allowed, and the opportunties given them, had refused to listen to the call of mercy and religion, he could not allow the remains of two such beings to be laid in consecrated ground; and that he therefore commanded their bodies should be buried beyond the walls of the city, at a place called Muro Torto, near the Villa Borghese.

The morning after the executions, flowers were found strewed upon the spot where the bodies were buried, and also laurel, the usual mark placed by the Romans on the bodies of those whom they regard as innocent or martyrs. These symptoms showed the opinion of the people to have been, that the Government had done wrong in sacrificing to their despotism two individuals who had shown so much courage. Government, incensed at these marks of public opinion, took rigorous measures to prevent their repetition, and a detachment was sent to the spot to prevent flowers from being again strewed, and any other act, such as the sticking up of bills, &c., which might too plainly indicate the disgust felt by the people for the Papal Government.

One fact should not be omitted. Previous to the execution of the criminals a dispute arose among the attending priests. It had been formerly the custom in Italy, when a criminal rejected the means of conversion, to endeavour to compel him to yield by exposing him to considerable pains—such as applying to the hands and feet of the culprit burning torches. When this was done, the executioner always said to the sufferer—"Think'st thou that God will seek thee, if thou will not seek him; experience now the flames which henceforward will for ever consume thee!" And then, if the culprit persisted in his obstinacy, he was executed. The last who suffered thus was a certain *Gumbardilla*. At the time of the execution of Targhini and Montanari the greatest part of the priests wished to introduce this barbarous custom; they had nearly succeeded when the Court of Rome forbabe their doing so, saying that such a conduct would expose the Roman Government to the obloquy of the whole of Europe. Thus the priests were unable to satisfy their savage desire, and for once at least the Court of Rome showed wisdom, if not humanity.

So conscious did the Covernment of Rome appear of the public opinion on this subject, that almost all the military force was brought together on this occasion. Dragoons, fusiliers, chasseurs, light-infantry, artillery, and even the troops attached to the custom-house, all assembled to protect the Government against the expected insurrection of the people.

These rigorous measures being adopted, it remains to be seen what was the fate of those who were intrusted to the provisionary commission. Many, either present or absent, will be judged as accomplices of the liberals,—that is, they will be condemned as guilty by the priests, though considered as innocent by the people. Among the present are Don Luigi, son to Prince Spada: Achilles Nanni, son to the coachman of the Pope, and Michael Magnoni, formerly accountant to Count Bolognetti. The result of these trials is anxiously looked for in Italy. The characters of the tribunals of Rome leads to suppose that among these individuals those who possess wealth sufficient to bribe their judges will escape, while the poorer number will fall victims to the despotic opinions of the tyrannic Government of Italy.—*The Times*.

MY AUNT'S POODLE.

My Aunt Margaret has a poodle. It is, unquestionably, the ugliest little beast that ever bore the canine form. Nature has done nothing for it; and this neglect has been aggravated by a variety of accidents. Early in its puppy-days, one of its legs was broken by a fall through the spiral staircase, from the top of the house to the bottom; so that it lips. Its eyes were villanous at the best of times; they were marked by a sly, suspicious, discontented leer, and never looked you honestly in the face. They gave the dog the air of a pickpocket; and I seldom ever met it without instinctively putting my hand to my watch or my purse. Had I any faith in transmigration. I should say that the soul of Bill Soames had passed into the ugly body of my old aunt's poodle. But as if the natural expression of its eyes had been insufficient to render the beast hateful, an accident must needs occur to remove all doubt upon the point. Some months ago, the contents of a phial of spirits of hartshorn were overturned into Mr. Lovely's right eye—(for Lovely is the appropriate name of the exquisite creature)—which said right eye has not only been ever since relieved of the performance of all optical duties, but it has assumed an appearance by no means so agreeable as to warrant a description. Its askin too!—The common saying that "Beauty is but skin-deep," would, in this instance, become a gross exaggeration, for Mr. Lovely's beauty is not even as deep as that. He is—to make a literal use of another common expression—in a very ugly skin. It is of no imaginable colour—a sort of yellowish-greenish-brownish grey—an unearthly, vampire tinge. And here again accident has stept in to make bad, worse. By the upsetting of a cauldron of boiling water, the unlucky animal was woefully scalded; and to this hour he bears evidence of his sufferings, and his miraculous escape from death, in two large, ghastly, pink spots—one on his left side, the other on the nape of his neck—as free from hair as the palm of your hand. Now, though it would be possible to *like* such a mass of ugliness and deformity, yet had it been a well-disposed, kind-hearted, unassuming, gentlemanly dog; a dog of prepossessing manners, respectable habits, decent conduct, and unimpeachable morals; or were it remarkable for its talents and accomplishments, one might, upon all or any of these accounts, and in consideration of its sufferings, have pitied and endured it. But, no: as it is the ugliest, so is it the worst of created beasts: sulky, snarling, savage, and sneaking; thankless and dissatisfied; as arrant a thief as a magpie, as finished a blackguard as a butcher's cur; and for accomplishments—it could not sit up upon its hinder legs, pick up a penny-piece, or fetch a handkerchief across the room, were either of those feats to be made its benefit of clergy.

It may be asked: Why be at the pains of describing so worthless a beast?—Because the beast, worthless as it is, is the sole arbiter of the destinies of the only remaining representatives of three ancient houses—the Nolands, the Thwaites's and the Briggs's. Besides, the beast has a clear income of twelve hundred pounds a year; or, which is the same thing, he has the disposal of it.

Yesterday was my old Aunt Margaret's birth-day, when, as usual, all the members of her family were invited to dine with her. Poor Jack Noland and myself are her only *immediate* relations; the Briggs's (consisting of Mr. and Mrs. B. with their son and daughter, Pomponius and Julia) and Miss Priscilla Thwaites (a maiden lady of fifty-seven) being merely first cousins to her late husband. The assertion that *all* the members of my Aunt Margaret's family were invited to dine with her, requires some modification: nothing more must be understood by it than all such as enjoy the honour of Mr. Lovely's patronage. and have been wise enough to keep terms with him; for, besides the seven persons enumerated, there are fifteen others, who, owing to various offences committed by them against the peace and dignity of the rascally little poodle, are now no more considered by my Aunt Margaret as her relations, than Prester John.

Now, since Aunt Margaret, as Jack Noland very sensibly observed to me the other day, cannot carry her money with her to the grave, it must be evident that the prospects of us seven who still continue in favour, are improved by the removal of the unfortunate fifteen; but, in proportion as our places are more valuable, our duties, our cares, and our anxieties are more oppressive. The brute seems to be perfectly aware of this; he appears to have studied our dislikes and antipathies for the fiendish pleasure of exciting them; and he takes a diabolical delight in tormenting us to within an inch of the forfeiture of our legacies. He is perhaps more circumspect in his conduct towards me than towards the other expectants; for I long ago gave him a lesson which he has not yet quite forgotten. I am not of a very enduring temper; and finding Mr. Lovely, upon whose caprices my hopes depended, to be a dog whose good-will was not to be won by gentleness—reflecting at the same time that the continual annoyance he inflicted upon me, might one day or other force me beyond the bounds of prudence, provoke me to retaliate, and thereby cost me dearly—I resolved upon a decisive but dangerous measure, with a view to secure myself against his future aggressions. It was simply this: one morning, during my Aunt Margaret's absence, in acknowledgement of an inhospitable growl at my entrance, and a manifest intention to bite, I flogged him in such a way as perfectly astonished him. He has ever since behaved to me as well as such a dog can behave.

But yesterday was, as poor Jack Noland forcibly described it, "a *tremendous* day for us all, and be d—d to the dog."—Jack, by the way, is the *poor cousin* of our family, whose duty it is to love and admire us all, to be of every body's way of thinking but his own, to execute all the disagreeable commissions of the family, and patiently bear the reproach when any thing goes wrong.—"Ah, there again! 'tis Jack's fault, no doubt." But Jack possesses many good qualities, and is a pleasant fellow when he is allowed to expand But a stern look of the Briggs's, or a sneer o Miss Priscilla, will freeze the jest that is glowing at the very tip of his tongue; in which case Jack will watch an opportunity of taking me aside—for Jack and I are the best friends in the world—and after a moment of most expressive silence, and with a smile which indicates his relish of his own wit, bestow upon me, after the following fashion, the entire benefit of some piece of pleasantry which he had intended for the whole party. "I say, Tom; I'll tell *you* what I meant to say—so and so—and I don't think it so bad; do you, Tom?" But to return—not one of us but, at some moment or other, saw our hopes of inheritance dangling by a single thread.

But, in order that our sufferings and our dangers may be fairly appreciated, it must be stated, that Mr. and Mrs. Briggs dislike dogs generally, Lovely in particular; Pomponious Briggs and Miss Julia Briggs inherit the family aversion to the canine species, with the superaddition of a peculiar dislike of poodles beyond all other dogs, and of my Aunt Margaret's Lovely beyond all other possible poodles; Miss Priss, the fifty-seven-year-old maiden cousin, loathes the very sight of Lovely, and hates it most devoutly, simply upon the true old-maiden principle—because it happens to be favourite with Aunt Margaret; poor Jack and myself are the only two of the family who do not entertain a sweeping dislike of all dogs, yet we partake of the general aversion to Lovely, and hate him with heart and soul, for the reason that the dog is an unamiable dog. In a word, not one of us but is a deadly foe to the animal, and would hang or drown it—if we dared.

Within one hour of dinner-time we were all assembled in my Aunt Margaret's drawing-room. After she had received our felicitations and listened to our wishes that she might enjoy *many* happy returns of the day, Jack slily whispered in my ear, "Of course, Tom, we don't mean *too* many. She burst into tears; lamented to see so few of her relations about her upon such a day; regretted that the misconduct of tue absentees (towards Mr. Lovely, be it understood) had compelled her to have done with them for ever; declared that she had altered her will in our favour, & hinted that she was mistress to alter it again *if she should see cause.* Of this edifying discourse, which lasted till dinner was announced, the text was "Love me, love my Dog," and the obvious moral, "Look to your Legacies." It was not without its effect; and Lovely, who seemed to understand the intention of it occasionally bent his evil eye upon each of us, with a look of villanous exultation. Old Briggs whistled the dog towards him; Pomponius drew a collar for the "little rogue" from his pocket; Julia and Mamma each patted the "pretty fellow; and then turned aside, with a look of disgust, to dabble their fingers with *Eau de Cologne*; "Come hither pretty poodle," said Miss Priscilla, holding out some sugar-plums which she had "bought on purpose for the dear dog;" poor Jack Noland volunteered to *give* the "little fellow" a washing in the Serpentine next Sunday; whilst I vehemently

swore that Lovely grew prettier and prettier every day. Here Jack Noland drew me aside, and assuming a ludicrous swagger of independence, said: "I tell you what, Tom: this slavery is no longer to be borne;" adding, in his dry way, "Only we *must* bear it, you know."

At dinner we had not a moment's peace. The reptile was either jumping upon us, and growling till he had extorted from us the choicest morsel on our plates, or worrying us into a fever by snapping at our legs under the table; evidently with an intention to provoke us to the commission or some outrage upon him, which might draw down upon our heads the displeasure of Aunt Margaret. Presently, in pure spite, he ran yelping to his mistress, as if he had been hurt, although I am persuaded no one had touched him. "How *can* you be so cruel to the poor dumb beast?" said Miss Priscilla; unjustly and ill-naturedly singling out the family scape-goat, poor Jack Noland, for the question. Reproaches were showered upon poor Jack from all quarters, who bore them—together with a pretty smart lecture from Aunt Margaret, and a hint about every shilling of her money being at her own disposal with silence and resignation. Jack had, however, the good fortune to repair the error he had *not* committed by the lucky application of an epigram he had lately read, which afforded him an opportunity of conveying a pretty compliment to Mr. Lovely, highly gratifying to my old aunt, and at the same time of revenging himself by a sly, but desperate hit at Miss Priscilla. Perceiving her fondling the detested poodle, "*Apropos*," said Jack—the *apropos* was, certainly, somewhat too severe—"*Apropos*: in an old newspaper which I picked up the other day, I met with this epigram on an old maid caressing a lap-dog." There was an awful pause, and Priscilla let the dog gently down. Jack resumed:

"Ruffa, I'm not astonish'd in the least,
That thou should'st lick so dainty, clean a beast;
But that so dainty, clean a beast licks thee!—
That surprises me!"

A dead silence succeeded, which was only interrupted by my Aunt Margaret desiring Jack to ring for coffee.—This was the first time in my life I had ever known Jack to do a savage thing; and as we were returning to the drawing-room, he endeavoured to justify himself in my opinion, by whispering to me, "It was rather hard, to be sure, Tom; but I don't think Cousin Priss will be in a hurry again to try and get *me* cut off with a shilling on account of that rascally poodle."

The rain was pouring in torrents; and the "rascally poodle," who, to add to his natural attractions, had been scampering about the muddy grounds, came dripping into the drawing-room. In this interesting condition he ran from one to another (carefully avoiding my Aunt Margaret,) squeezing himself between our legs, and jumping into our laps. The fortitude with which the attack was borne by us all, and the heroic control we maintained over our feelings, were astonishing. It is probable that Aunt Margaret's reprimand of Jack Noland, and her hint about every shilling of her money being at her own disposal, may have contributed to strengthen our nerves. My first impulse certainly was to toss the mongrel out of window; but, considering that a good four hundred a-year (for which, I know, I am down in the will) might be tossed out along with him, I contented myself by affecting a laugh at the "unceremonious little gentleman," I called him, and, with my cambric pocket-handkerchief, smearing the mud over my white silk stockings till they were dry. Noland and Pomponius Briggs followed my example; Pomponius, as he was making bad worse by scrubbing his white kerseymeres, muttering, "Two pound-ten, by jingo!" Mr. Briggs senior swore he was the most fortunate man breathing, for it would not show *much* upon black. Mrs. Briggs, whose French pink sarsnet dress was ruined for ever, merely simpered out, "Well, it cannot be helped." Miss Julia Briggs, like her papa, congratulated herself upon her good fortune; for, being dressed in white muslin, which would wash, "it didn't much signify." And Miss Priscilla, whose saffron-coloured white satin dress, which never saw the light except on state occasions, such as the present, and which was now in a condition to set at defiance the utmost magic of the scowerer, asseverated, as she walked towards the window to conceal her tears, that "it did not signify the least in the world." When Mr. Lovely had thoughly cleaned himself by his visits to us, he ventured to approach his mistress. "I am fearful," said my aunt, patting his back, for he was now perfectly dry, "I am fearful Lovely has been *rather* troublesome." It was now who should be foremost to assure Aunt Margaret that, so far from being troublesome, nothing, in our opinion, could be more delightful than his good-natured playfulness, nothing more entertaining than his innocent frolics; and that in every possible respect, Lovely was, incontestably, and beyond all means of comparison, the sweetest dog in the universe.

My Aunt Margaret's property in all funded; and of her twelve hundred a-year, she regularly lays by two-thirds. This we happen to know.

P*.

The Country Curate.

Chap. III.

The Poacher.

As may readily be imagined, a termination so awful to sports, begun, and heretofore carried on in the best possible humour, produced no trifling sensation among those who witnessed it. The question most keenly agitated was, how were they to dispose of the unfortunate perpetrator of the deed? That he willingly killed his antagonist not one among them supposed; but there is a propensity in human nature to regard the shedder of man's blood, whether by accident or design, with abhorrence. He who but a minute ago was a favourite with all the bystanders, became now an object of loathing to the majority. Whilst a few voices, therefore, called aloud to let the poor fellow go, hundreds were decidedly of opinion that he ought to be detained. As to Joe himself he never attempted to escape. Whilst the fate of the fallen wrestler was in doubt—or rather as long as his hurts were considered in no degree to endanger his life, Joe kept aloof from him, and probably congratulated himself on the extent of the chastisement which he had inflicted; but when a cry was raised, "the keeper is dead," there was not an individual in the throng who appeared more anxious to falsify the rumour, by bestowing upon its object every attention in his power. Dead, however, the keeper was; and Joe readily gave himself up to the parish constable, until the issue of the coroner's inquest should be ascertained.

Several hours of daylight still remaining, no time was lost in despatching a messenger for the coroner; and as the office for this part of the county happened at the time to be filled by a Folkestone attorney, that gentleman speedily arrived. A jury was summoned, witnesses examined, and the body viewed on the spot where it had ceased to breathe. There cannot be a doubt that a verdict of accidental death would have been returned, but for the unfortunate speech delivered by Joe previous to the commencement of the match—"Do not spare me, for, by the Lord, I do not mean to spare you." This sounded very like malice prepense; and the fact, that the parties were at the moment in a state of hostility towards one another, furnished strong ground of suspicion that, if there existed no design on either side positively to take away life, still each was resolved to inflict upon the other as severe a bodily punishment as it was possible to inflict. "Under these circumstances, gentlemen," said the coroner, "I see not how we can suffer this matter to end here. You must return a verdict either of murder or manslaughter, which you think proper. My own opinion is, that the latter will suit best with the state of the present affair." It is said that the coroner was the identical attorney who had conducted all the prosecutions hitherto carried on against the Lees. Whether his judgment was warped by prejudice, or whether he hoped to conciliate the good-will of the landed aristocracy by involving one member of a detested family in trouble, or whether he acted, as charity would dictate, in accordance with his own sense of duty, I cannot tell. Certain it is, that a verdict was returned according to his recommendation, and, under the coroner's warrant, Joe Lee was removed to jail.

It is needless to describe with minuteness the circumstances which attended the young man's imprisonment and trial. Neither is it necessary to observe that the misfortune in which their son was involved gave to Simon and his wife the deepest concern; more especially as they dreaded a degree of interference from certain high quarters, which they considered capable of carrying all before it, even to the conviction of an accused person, in defiance of the clearest evidence of his innocence. Simon and his wife, however only fell, in this respect, into the double error which frequently possesses the minds of the lower orders in this country. They groundlessly imagined, first, that their betters would desire to pervert the course of justice, for the sake of furthering a selfish purpose—a crime of which some no doubt may be guilty, but from which the aristocracy of England are, as a body, entirely free; and, secondly, they erroneously conceive, that wealth and rank are able to overwhelm innocence and poverty—a calamity from which our glorious constitution effectually guards us all. Had Joe Lee been arraigned before a bench of county magistrates, it is just possible that his general character might have told against him; but he was given over to be dealt with according to the judgment of twelve plain Englishmen, in whose eyes there really are

some crimes more heinous than that of killing game without qualification, license, or permission. Nor did the jury which tried his case disappoint my expectation. In spite of the formidable sentence which, in the view of the subject taken by the coroner, rendered a verdict of manslaughter inevitable, Joe Lee was fully acquitted; and he returned home, after a sojourn of a week or two at Maidstone, to follow his former occupations.

If the Lees had formerly been objects of general dislike, they now became so in a tenfold greater degree. The game-keepers on all the neighbouring estates entered into close alliance with the tenantry, for the protection, as it was said, of their masters' property, but more justly, I believe, to revenge the death of their comrade. The farmers, again, resolved to give neither work nor relief to characters so desperate; and the very labouring classes shunned them, as if they had been polluted creatures, and a deadly infection rode upon their breaths. Simon and his family were not unaware of this. It had the effect, not of softening or reclaiming, but of rendering them more ruthless than ever; and it was now pretty generally understood, that both father and son were resolved to follow their vocation at all hazards; whilst strong, and even armed parties, were nightly abroad, for the purpose of intercepting them. It was in vain that I sought to reason with either party. The *world* would not give way to an individual; that individual would not give way to the world; indeed, I soon found that, by attempting to make things better, I only made them worse, and weakened my influence over each of the contending factions. Matters at length attained to such a crisis, that I anxiously desired to hear of Simon's capture and conviction; for I had little doubt that the latter event would be followed his banishment from the country; and I was quite sure, that nothing short of his removal would prevent some act of desperate violence from being sooner or later committed. A single month had barely elapsed from the return of Joe out of prison when, on wandering to Simon's cottage one morning, with the view of making a last effort to reclaim him, I found that my worst fears had been realized.

Having knocked at the door several times without receiving any answer, I raised the latch, for the purpose of entering. Instead of the loud barking which usually gave notice of the watchfulness of Simon's four-footed companions, a sort of broken growl, something between the sound of a bark and a howl, alone caught my ear. It was accompanied with a wailing noise—the noise of a woman weeping; but, except from these noises, there was no intimation that the house was inhabited. I stepped in. There sat Simon in his old corner, with his head bent down, and arms crossed upon his bosom; of his dogs, only one was near him, the identical black terrier which usually accompanied his son; and it lay upon the ground, with its tongue hanging out, and its limbs at full stretch apparently in the agonies of death. Simon either did not, or would not, notice me. The wounded dog, however, for on a nearer inspection I saw a desperate wound in its flank, made an effort to raise its head, and repeated the melancholy growl which it had given when I first stepped across the threshold; but the head dropped again to the earth, and the sound ceased. Still Simon took no notice. I went up to him, placed my hand on his shoulder, and called him by his name; he looked up, and in my life I never beheld such expression in the human countenance. Agony, grief, rage, and despair, were all depicted there. His eyes were bloodshot, his cheeks pale as ashes; there was blood upon his garments; and his whole form was defiled with mud. Without apparently knowing what he was about, he sprung to his feet. In a moment the but-end of a gun was brandished over me; and, had I not quickly stepped back, it would have dashed my skull to pieces. As it was, the blow falling upon the unfortunate dog, put an end at once to its agonies.

"Simon," said I, "what means this? Why lift your hand against me?" The unhappy man stared at me for a moment; the savage expression gradually departed from his face, and, falling down again upon his seat, he burst into tears. I know no spectacle more harrowing than that of an old man when he is weeping. The grief must be deep-seated indeed, which wrings salt tears from the eyes of such a man as Simon Lee; and I accordingly trembled when I again requested to be made acquainted with the cause of behaviour so extraordinary, and so unlike that which I usually met at his hands.

"I thought you had been one of the blood-hounds, sir," cried he; "I thought you had tracked us to our very home; but go up stairs go and you will see, for I cannot speak of it." I went up accordingly, and beheld, upon a miserable pallet, all that remained of the stoutest wrestler, the fastest runner, and the best shot in the parish. His mother was standing near him, wringing her hands in pitiable agony; his little brothers and sisters were clustered round him, and joining, some of them scarce knew why, in the lamentations of the parent. I was much affected. "How has this happened?" asked I, hardly able to articulate. "Oh, my boy! my boy!" exclaimed the unhappy mother, "my first born, and the dearest of my children, has it come to this? Was it for this end that I reared you with so much care, that you should die by the hands of common murderers? Look here," cried she, at the same time rolling down the bedclothes, "look what they have done." I did look, and beheld a wide wound upon the left breast of the corpse, as if a whole charge of slugs, or swan-shot, had entered. The left arm, too, I saw was broken; it was a horrible spectacle. I covered it up again. It was plain enough that a rencounter had taken place, during the preceding night, between some of the keepers and Simon and his son; and that it had ended fatally, the proof was now before me. I could not, however, inquire into particular just at that moment, for the parents were too much overcome by the fate of their child to repeat them; but I learned them soon after. They were as follows:—

About ten o'clock on the preceding night, the moon being in her first quarter, Simon and his son, each armed with a fowling-piece, and attended by their dogs, set out, according to custom, in quest of game. As they had placed several snares in the woods of Denne in the course of the preceding morning, they directed their steps thither; not only because they were tolerably sure of filling their bag in a moderate space of time, but with the view of ascertaining whether or not the wires had availed them. The distance was considerable. They walked seven good miles before they reached their ground, consequently midnight was hard at hand when they began to penetrate the preserves. Their object being to obtain as many head of game, and with as little noise as possible, they had taken care to provide themselves with brimstone matches, for the purpose of smoking such pheasants as they might happen to see at roots upon the boughs. They had succeeded in bagging a brace without the necessity of firing, when the dogs starting a couple of hares, both father & son discharged their pieces almost at the same moment. All this occurred close to a particular corner of the wood where they had placed no fewer than three wires, at short distances from one another. No doubt the wires had been observed; and the keepers, rightly judging that those who set them would return at night to take away their spoil, laid themselves up in ambush in their immediate vicinity. The report of fire-arms drew them instantly to the spot; neither Simon nor Joe considered it at all derogatory to their dignity to escape, if they could; so, seeing three men advancing towards them they took to their heels. The keepers followed. Joe might have escaped with ease; but his father, grown stiff by years, was unable to keep up with him. The pursuers gained upon him rapidly. "Run, Joe; run, my boy," cried the old man; "never mind me. Remember your mother and sisters; run, and take care of them."—"That I will not, father," answered Joe; "where you are, I am; let them come on." Old Simon was by this time pretty well spent with running. He stopped to breathe: Joe stopped also. He endeavoured to load his gun, but had only time to ram home the powder, when the assailants came up. One of them made a blow at the old man's head with a bludgeon, which, had it taken effect, would have put him beyond the reach of surgical art; but Joe caught it ere it fell. His left arm received it, and was broken. Still the right remained to him and with a single stroke from the but of his gun he laid the fellow flat upon the earth. A desperate struggle now ensued between the two remaining keepers and the poachers. Though powerless of one hand, Joe was still a match for most men; and Simon, having recovered his breath, fought as if only half the load of years had been upon his back. The keepers gave ground. The sole object of the Lees being escape, they abstained from pursuing them, and made the best of their way for the high road, and along it towards their home. But they were not permitted to go unmolested. The keepers followed. By way of checking their father advance, Joe unfortunately turned round and levelled his piece. He had hardly done so, when one of the pursuers fired, and his gun being loaded for the purpose with buck-shot, its contents made their way through the young man's clothing, and entered his chest. The wound was not, however, immediately fatal. "I am hurt, father," cried he; "fly, and leave me to my fate." Another shot was fired while he was yet speaking, which took effect upon the only dog that stuck to them. Wild with rage, old Simon would have loaded his gun, and revenged his son or perished, had not the latter assured, him that he was still able to proceed. By darting down a deep ravine they managed to evade the keepers; and then taking the

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on 28 June, 2017

most unfrequented ways, they made for the moor. But just as the light in their cottage window became discernable, Joe's strength forsook him; he reeled and fell; nor was it without much waste of time, and almost superhuman exertions, that the old man continued to drag, rather than carry him home. Poor Joe never spoke after. He was laid up on his bed in a state of stupor, and about half an hour before daybreak breathed his last.

Such is a brief relation of the events that brought about the melancholy scene to which I was now a witness. From it I learned, that the blood upon Simon's gaberdine was his son's. The state of frantic sorrow, too, in which I found him, was sufficiently explained, as well as the impulse which drove him to raise a murderous arm against any intruder; and though I could not acquit this old man of blame, though, indeed, I felt that the death of Joe was entirely owing to his lawless proceedings, I could not but pity him to a far greater degree than I condemned him. I did my best to comfort both him and the lad's mother; but my words fell upon inattentive ears, and I departed, much troubled in my own mind, and without having the consolation to reflect, that I had in any degree lightened the troubles of others.

The affair, fatal as it was, never came before a court of justice. It was not, of course, to the interest of Simon, had he been capable of attending to his interests, to stir in the matter; for he could not bring his charge home to any definite person, and the very attempt so to do must have involved him in additional trouble. The fact, however, is, that Simon was never, from the hour of his son's death, in a fit state to conduct any business, or even to take care of himself. His stubborn temper, if it could not bend, was at length broken. All his misfortunes, real and imaginary, seemed to press upon his mind with double violence, now that the child of his pride was taken away from him. I have myself seen him weep, at times, like a woman. Long after his wife had regained her composure. Simon was inconsolable; and the ravages made by sorrow upon his health and frame were many degrees more visible and more serious, than those which three score and three winters had effected. Simon was an altered man. The gun and the net were laid aside, but the spade and the hoe took not their place. At first he was deemed lazy; the parish refused to assist him; he was cited before the magistrates, and committed to jail. Having remained there till the period of his sentence expired, he was again set at liberty. But of his liberty he made no good use. His very wife now complained of him. He would sit, she said, for hours at a time, with folded arms, staring into the fire He seldom spoke either to her or her young ones; and when he did, it was incoherently and wildly. At length he was missing. He wandered forth one morning, unshod and bareheaded. In this plight he was seen to pass through the church-yard, resting for a minute or two on Joe's grave. But what became of him after no one can tell. He was never heard of again. By some it was surmised that, under the influence of a crazed brain, he had wandered into a distant part of the country; and hence that, sooner or later, tidings of him would certainly arrive. By others it was insinuated, that he must have either thrown himself from the cliffs into the sea, or fallen over and been destroyed. That the first report was groundless, an absence of five years, during which no intelligence of his destiny has reached his family, furnishes ample ground for belief; whether either of the latter surmises be correct, I am ignorant. All that I know is, that he has never been seen or heard of in these quarters since the morning above allouded to; and that his wife, and four surviving children, are now wholly supported from the poor's-rates.

Literary and Learned.

From the Literary Gazette.

Review of the Efforts and Progress of Nations, during the last five and twenty years.

(Continued from our last.)

But perhaps to virtue and intelligence, those most noble prerogatives of our species, the friends of the Turks prefer more solid advantages, such as tranquillity and wealth. Is it indeed the tranquillity of Greece that they wish to preserve? Of Greece, the cemetery of the Mussulmans! Of Greece, where a barbarous soldiery have for four centuries conducted themselves as in a town taken by storm! Of Greece, whose magnificent cities are now but heaps of ruins! Of Greece, in which, for four hundred years, nothing repaired, nothing planted, nothing cultivated; in which the population does not amount to a twentieth part of the number of the inhabitants which the soil is capable of supporting; in which there remains to the agriculturist, no possible occupation but the pasturage of sheep and goats in the deserts! In truth, we should have fancied that we were calumniating the partisans of the retrogade system, if we had supposed before hand, that they would interest themselves for the Turks; that they would assimilate themselves to the Turkish government by proclaiming themselves its defenders. Europe, in fact, is unanimous in its wishes on this subject, although the greater part of those who dispose of its power and its riches refuse to employ them in the deliverance of Greece. It is only in two countries of Europe—the country which possesses the least liberty and the country which possesses the greatest—Germany and England, that a few public journals have declared in favour of the Turks. Since there are men who are hostile to liberty, to virtue, and to intelligence, it is fitting that they should have organs:—thus, in the mines, sub-passages are cut, to permit the escape of mephitic exhalations.

But the progress of civilization is no longer limited to Europe. The whole world partakes of it; and in the last quarter of a century its display has been prodigious. We will not here mention India. In a former volume of the *Revue* we have shown how seventy millions of Indians are beginning to receive from the English East India Company although in a manner not sufficiently liberal, the blessings of European culture. Nor will we say any thing of that Colony of New South Wales, yet in its cradle, yet soiled by the impure elements of which it was composed; but which, established in a temperate continent larger than Europe, and assisted by the vivifying power of England, will one day cover the whole of that continent, and prove that from the refuse of gaols and stews may spring a free, enlightened, and virtuous people. Neither will we advert to the Colonies which are destined to spread civilization over the vast continent of Africa, and from he Cape of Good Hope to Sierra Leone, to convey, by degrees, information and virtue into the interior, in order to atone for the long-continued guilt of Europe, and to repair the miserable effects of her treatment of the unhappy negroes. The fact of those Colonies is still overshadowed by the mists of the future.

The career which has been run by the new Haytian nation, at St. Domingo, during the last quarter of a century, is a more noble subject of triumph to the whole human race. It is there that the sons of Africa have proved that they are men; that they deserved to be free; that they were capable of justly appreciating knowledge and virtue. The frightful crime of Europeans transported Africans into the islands of America, a succession of crimes maintained them there in slavery, and rendered them ferocious. If they also committed crimes in the act of breaking their chains, the responsibility rests entirely on those by whom their chains had been forged. While slavery existed in St. Domingo, immorality and ignorance were in proportion to the absolute privation of freedon. In the islands in which slavery still exists, almost all the masters oppose the marriage of their slaves, their conversion to the Christian religion, the establishment of schools for the purpose of teaching them to read. Since Hayti has become free, and the negroes have become their own masters, their eagerness to obtain knowledge has even surpassed their former eagerness to obtain liberty. A quater of a century has been enough to transform those who were regarded as so many cattle in human shape, into a civilized nation; in which schools are every where opened; in which the power of thinking has made rapid progress; in which every year introduces, notwithstanding the climate, considerable amelioration of manners; in which crimes, are rare; in which justice is rendered with promptitude and impartiality; in which agriculture, industry, and trade prosper, in which riches are quickly accumulating: and in which the population has doubled even in the midst of the terrible wars which accomplished and followed emancipation. Behold what negroes have done in five and twenty years! while in the east of Europe an all-powerful government, refusing to attend to the instruction of its neighbours and its own experience, has during four centuries retinued half its provinces in vassalage, barbarism, and poverty; simply because it is the enemy of all kinds of advance, even of those which constitue the strength and wealth of the other moiety of its empire.

The most gigantic stride, however, which the human race has of late years made, is the enfranchisement of the five grand republics of America;—Columbia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, and Mexico; every one of which already much extends beyond the space which it occupied for three centures. They are but just created, and already their power and their riches place them on a footing with the greatest states.

(To be Continued.)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the Proprietors, by M. D. Cruz, in Military Square No. 3.
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